

**People of Color**  
 program at Boston University, but he...  
 "It was probably used earlier than...  
 H later became an acronym for...  
 of no associate itself from the...  
 during the 1920s, when Negro...  
 word to use. You will probably...  
 in French."  
 at New York's Schomburg...  
 in Black Culture, agrees: French...  
 were the first to use *gens de couleur*...  
 as "freed people of color."  
 as an 1818 pamphlet in English...  
 of the Committee, to whom was...  
 of the President and Board of...  
 American Society for Colonizing the...  
 of the United States." (Who...  
 this use of their favorite word...  
 rep, all of whose members are...  
 the association of free with...  
 color gave the phrase its positive...  
 ion aside, today people of color...  
 blacks while colored people de...  
 blackst News Service editor, Charles...  
 New Jersey, was curious about...  
 held an "electronic conference" on...  
 the computer utilities that are...  
 together.  
 of his respondents, E. Allison...  
 nd, Connecticut, said, "I find the...  
 both graceful and euphonious. I...  
 by both older blacks and wh...  
 sd term for non-whites. I vote to...  
 the newspapers and keep people...  
 al and descriptive folk idiom."

E Hearst editor observed to his...  
 panel that "African-American...  
 ever made it, as the connection...  
 African American blacks to Africa...  
 at." When he wondered what...  
 of color was, Daniel J. Ellwood...  
 is, Michigan, replied, "People...  
 ? White? Caucasian?"  
 answer is white. The division...  
 white and people of color, and...  
 into particular colors already...  
 s—red, yellow, white, black...  
 however, the English language...  
 colors together and treats white...  
 race and a word apart.  
 the Democratic National...  
 Jackson reminded his listeners...  
 d is not white. That was a...  
 Americans, who are accustomed...  
 aselves in the majority, much...  
 natives in a foreign country...  
 strikes me, then, that people...  
 used by non-whites to put non-...  
 is should anybody want to...  
 is not? Politically, it expresses...  
 -whites, and subtly reminds...  
 white.  
 When used by whites, people...  
 dently and respectfully connota...  
 used as a synonym for black;...  
 ups that are not white.

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## Pechiney of France Sets \$1.26 Billion Takeover in U.S.

By Steven Greenhouse  
 New York Times Service  
 PARIS — Pechiney SA, the state-owned French metals company, announced Monday that it had agreed to acquire Triangle Industries Inc. of the United States for \$1.26 billion, creating the world's largest spinning and packaging group.  
 The deal, announced simultaneously in New York and Paris, marks one of the largest French investments in the United States and the third-biggest takeover by a French company.  
 At the same time, Pechiney announced that it planned to build an aluminum production plant near the northern French port of Dunkerque in conjunction with the state utility, Electricité de France. Analysts said the plant would cost about \$1 billion (841 million francs).  
 Pechiney struck the deal with Triangle's majority shareholders, Nelson Pike and Peter May, and analysts said Triangle shareholders were being offered a generous price.  
 Pechiney offered \$56 a share for Triangle's common shares. In overnight trading in the United States, shares of the slightly held Triangle rose \$34.625 to \$46.  
 "They got a good price for it," said Arthur M. Stuppy, an analyst with Prescott, Ball & Turben, Inc., the Cleveland-based brokerage. "You have to pay a lot to get this kind of market position. This is a unique opportunity. No one else has these major shares of the U.S. and European market."  
 Triangle's American National Can division has close to 30 percent of the American packaging market; it also has large operations in Britain, West Germany, France and Spain.  
 Pechiney, the world's No. 3 aluminum company, has long sought to strengthen its packaging operations.  
 In 1985, New York-based Triangle bought the National Can Co. for \$460 million. It acquired the American Can Co. in 1986 for \$570 million.  
 In 1987, Triangle earned \$52 million on revenues of \$4.3 billion. Pechiney, which also makes ferroalloys, building products and engine components, earned \$120 million last year on revenues of \$6.5 billion. Its packaging operations had revenues of \$310 million.  
 Yves Isel, vice chairman of Wassercrub & Perella, the investment banking firm that represented Pechiney, said the deal furthers the French company's strategic objectives. "They have determined for some time to emphasize their more

## Onassis Fortune: It Rests in an Infant's Hands



Athena Onassis, heiress to her mother's fortune

By Paul Anastasi  
 New York Times Service  
 ATHENS — The Onassis Group announced Monday that a board of trustees would be set up to manage the fortune of 3-year-old Athena Onassis, sole heir of Christina Onassis, who died in Argentina on Saturday.  
 The group said the fund would be managed jointly with the child's father, Thierry Rousset, a French businessman. The trustees will manage a fortune estimated at from \$500 million to \$1 billion.  
 "The board of trustees will be set up together with Athena's father, who is her custodian by law, until she comes of age," said Ioannis Georgakis, the secretary-general of the Alexander Onassis Foundation. He said Athena was Christina's sole heir but he declined to specify the exact value of her inheritance or of the Onassis fortune overall.  
 Mr. Rousset was the fourth husband of Miss Onassis. The couple had separated but divorce proceedings reportedly had not been finalized when Miss Onassis died, at age 37. Mr. Rousset will take custody of the child until the board of trustees arranges details of her upbringing and education.  
 Mr. Georgakis also said the Onassis Group was awaiting the decision of an Argentinian court about when Miss Onassis's body could be flown to Athens for burial.  
 A Buenos Aires judge has delayed the procedure, pending an investigation into reports that Miss Onassis' heart attack might have been brought on by an overdose of sleeping pills or diet pills.  
 In Buenos Aires, an aunt, Mary Onassis, said Miss Onassis had been "at the best stage of her life." Other friends said, however, that she had been on an intensive  
 See ONASSIS, Page 2

## Fluid in Lungs Caused Death, but Autopsy Is Incomplete

BUENOS AIRES — A judge said Monday that Christina Onassis died from pulmonary edema, possibly caused by heart failure, although the full result of an autopsy would not be known for several days.  
 The judge, Juan Carlos Cardinale, said that although the cause of death had been confirmed, tests still had to be completed to determine whether drugs were a factor.  
 "The pathologist's report," the judge said, "while reserving some elements for further study, gave the cause of death as acute pulmonary edema."  
 Pulmonary edema is the presence of abnormally large amounts of fluid in the lungs, which can be caused by heart failure.  
 Miss Onassis, 37, was found unconscious Saturday morning at the weekend home of close friends. Sources at the hospital where she was declared dead on arrival said it appeared she had suffered a heart attack. But a local judge ruled the death "questionable" and ordered an investigation.  
 Court sources said Monday that pills found near the body were being analyzed.

## Bush Asks 2 to Stay in Cabinet

### Dollar Slips Anew As He Reiterates Promise on Taxes

By David Hoffman  
 Washington Post Service  
 WASHINGTON — President-elect George Bush announced Monday that he would retain Attorney General Richard L. Thornburgh and Education Secretary Lauro F. Cavazos in his cabinet, and he appointed a former Treasury Department official, Richard G. Darman, to the powerful post of director of the Office of Management and Budget.  
 Mr. Bush, speaking at a news conference, urged Mr. Thornburgh to step up the fight against drug abuse. He asked Mr. Cavazos to carry out his programs for educational change. He said that Mr. Darman would have "an enormous job" in helping to reduce the budget deficits without a tax increase.  
 [With another comment — that there would be no change in his "no new taxes" policy — Mr. Bush sent the dollar sliding again, Reuters reported from London. Mr. Bush's pledge on taxes is the latest request given by currency dealers for the

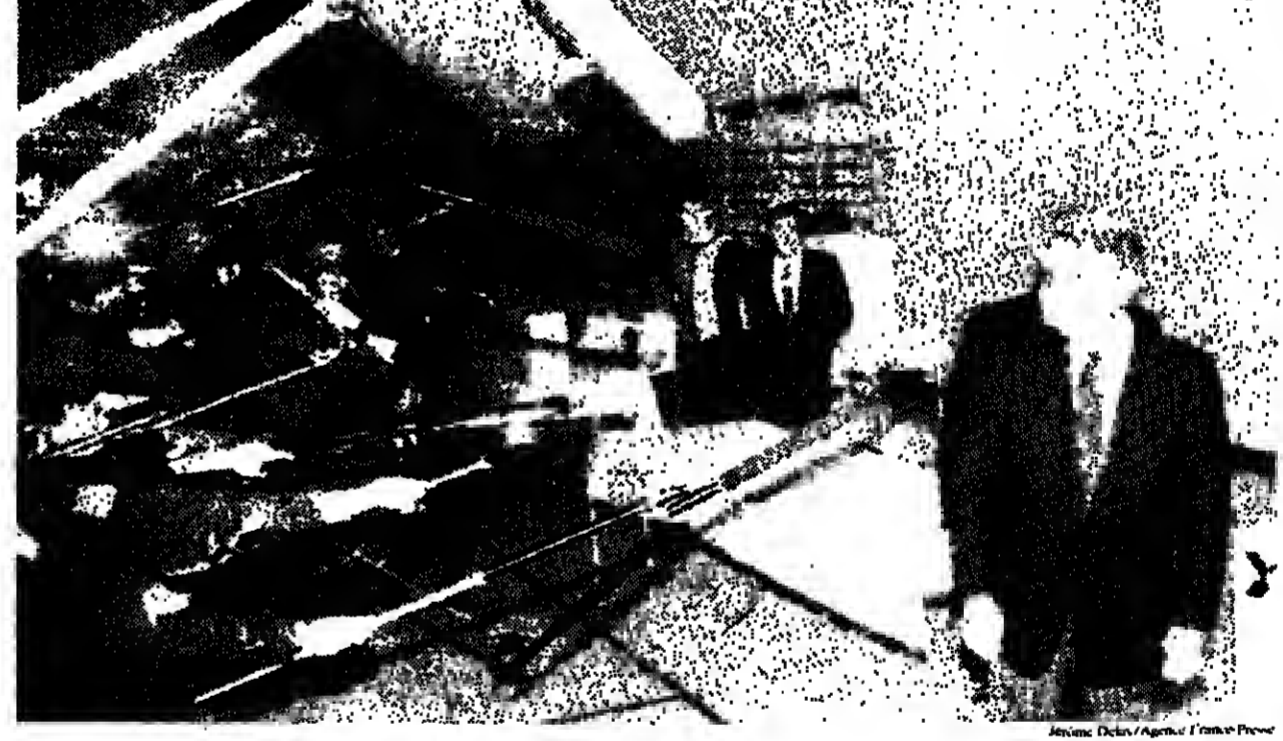
Darman has a reputation as an alliance builder. Page 3.  
 way confidence in the dollar and in the U.S. economy has ebbed in recent days. The dollar closed Monday in London at 121.90 yen and 1.7265 Deutsche marks. Page 15.]  
 Asked whether he would entertain new proposals in his coming meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Mr. Bush said that he would "not accept or reject any proposals" until after the inauguration on Jan. 20.  
 The Soviet leader will meet with Mr. Bush and President Ronald Reagan while he is in New York early next month to address a session of the United Nations.  
 Mr. Bush said that he would make it clear to Mr. Gorbachev that he looked forward "to continuing improvement in the bilateral relationship" between the countries, but that he was not prepared to make specific commitments on "arms control or anything else."  
 "I will make clear to him," he said, "that I really believe we have an enormous opportunity, as I said in the campaign and still feel, to make this world a safer place, a freer place, a place where the regional tensions are down."  
 But, Mr. Bush added, "It is my intention to stay along these broad, general lines, that it's President Reagan's meeting, I will be there as vice president of the United States."  
 While noting that Soviet officials have expressed interest in reducing conventional forces in Europe, he said there would be no bargaining, no "hitting the bid, or coming with a counterbid at that meeting."  
 On another foreign policy point, Mr. Bush said that he did not intend to bring a new initiative on Nicaragua to his meeting Tuesday with the president-elect of Mexico, Carlos Salinas de Gortari.  
 Mr. Bush said he would reaffirm his determination to support the contra rebels while using diplomacy to push the Sandinista regime in Managua toward democracy.  
 On the budget deficit, Mr. Bush  
 See BUSH, Page 2

## Now That the Soviets Can Travel, Where Are the Tickets?

By Ann Cooper  
 New York Times Service  
 MOSCOW — In September, Nikolai M. Botashev gave Soviet officials six photographs, an invitation from an American friend and a three-page questionnaire, filled out with basic biographical information. Two weeks later, he had permission from the authorities to travel to the United States.  
 "Everything was done so fast, it was just fantastic," said Mr. Botashev, a Moscow photographer, who remembers that a passport for a business trip to Spain last year required extensive paperwork, a medical examination and two rigorous interviews with Communist Party officials.  
 But this time, Mr. Botashev, like thousands of others, raced through the passport bureaucracy, only to find his trip postponed several months by a harsh economic reality: No foreign airline will take his rubles, and seats on Aeroflot, the Soviet carrier, are sold out for months.  
 Permission to travel, once a precious right of the privileged few, this year has been granted almost routinely to tens of thousands of Soviet citizens with invitations to visit relatives or friends abroad.  
 The political decision to ease travel restrictions appears to have been made with little warning.  
 The department that issues travel passports, for instance, recently reported it was having trouble keeping up with demand, because printing factories were not turning out enough blank passports.  
 Travelers must now get a new passport each time they leave the country. To save paper, the visa department next year will stop issuing a new document for each trip to a country in the Eastern bloc.  
 The most frustrating problem, for Mr. Botashev and many others, is airline tickets.  
 In September, when he asked Aeroflot for the earliest possible flight to New York, he was told to wait until March.  
 Mr. Botashev eventually used a friend's connections to get an Aeroflot reservation for mid-January for a flight to Washington. He will take a train to New York, probably with financial help from American friends, since Soviet travelers are allowed to change only seven rubles, about \$11, for each day they will be abroad.  
 Foreign airlines will not take rubles for tickets because the ruble is not convertible into other currencies. Thus, most tourists and emigrants must wait for a seat on Aeroflot. Aeroflot is now telling would-be travelers that there are no tickets available on its flights to the United States until May or June.  
 Aeroflot says the flood of Soviet travelers was unexpected and is far beyond its current capacity.  
 The travel backlog grew worse this fall, when Aeroflot ended an unannounced

## Iraq's President Orders Trial of Son for Murder

By Alan Cowell  
 New York Times Service  
 CAIRO — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq ordered his eldest son investigated Monday and tried for the murder of a presidential guard, Baghdad radio reported.  
 The action showed the limits of tolerance in a style of rule that is based on clan and family loyalties and believed to be among the most severe in the Middle East.  
 In a message to the Justice Ministry, read out over the radio, Iraq's leader said he had asked for the trial "according to the law."  
 "God be with those whom you charge to hold the investigations in a way that satisfies God," the message said.  
 The son, Uday, had been the object of rumor and gossip in Baghdad for years. Western diplomats said he had a reputation for wild behavior in night-clubs and at Iraq's few pleasure resorts.  
 His father, however, promoted him in public office, appointing him head of the National Olympic Committee and soccer federation.  
 As chairman of the Olympic Committee, one of his first actions last year, as reported by Baghdad newspapers, was to have himself awarded an Olympic medal by his second-in-command, a close associate of his father.  
 Despite the rumors, Mr. Hussein shielded his son. Since Mr. Hussein came to power in 1979, his rule has been rooted in the close-knit loyalties of minority Sunni Moslems from the Tikrit area north of Baghdad, including his own family.  
 It was not clear Monday whether the president's announcement cloaked other motives in the conspiratorial world of Iraqi politics.  
 Baghdad radio quoted Mr. Hussein as saying his son had tried three times to commit suicide since the killing of a presidential guard on Oct. 18.  
 According to Iraqi newspapers, Uday Hussein was jailed on Oct. 21 after the killing of a presidential guard, Kamel Hanna Jajjo, who is said to have died after being struck on the head with a stick. Some accounts said the guard had been beaten on the head.  
 On Nov. 6, the president's son resigned his official posts, including the editorship of the country's leading sports newspaper, for what were termed personal reasons.



Canadians Voting in Expected Record Turnout

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, head of the Progressive Conservative Party, facing a multitude of extended microphones as he voted in a polling station in Baie Comeau, Quebec, on Monday. Officials predicted a record turnout following a bitter federal election campaign that focused on a U.S.-Canada free trade agreement. Amid the bitterness, the 17 million registered voters were left with little doubt that they faced an eventual choice. In St. John's, Newfoundland, people lined up half an hour before the polls opened. Voting was reported heavy elsewhere.

## Klosk

### Bhutto Likely To Be Named

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — President Ghulam Ishaq Khan said at a cabinet meeting Monday that he had decided that Benazir Bhutto should be given the first chance to form the next government, official sources said.  
 Four senior government sources, speaking in separate interviews, said Mr. Ishaq Khan viewed Miss Bhutto as having enough support from independents and small parties to command a National Assembly majority.



F. Ross Johnson, chief executive of RJR Nabisco, which has extended bidding for the company. Page 9.

## For Urban Africans, One Foot Stays in the Village

By Blaine Harden  
 Washington Post Service  
 DAWU, Ghana — Kwasi Oduro's face went slack with shock.  
 He had come home to his village in the Ghanaian forest for just three days to pay his respects to his family and to help out with medical bills. He had brought along Stella Ageti, his longtime girlfriend, to introduce her to his kin. He had expected nothing more trying out of the long weekend than his usual guilty discomfort over being unable to afford more than a fraction of his family's demands for money.  
 Certainly the last thing he expected was for his wife Margaret, the mother of his five children, to follow him here from the capital, confront him publicly and accuse him of adultery. Still, there Margaret was, in front of his father's house. A crowd of gawkers gathered to hear her accusations.  
 She stood defiantly in the middle of Dawu's one dirt street, with her baby boy, Second of two articles.  
 Yaw, strapped to her back. Shouting at the top of her lungs, she threatened Stella with physical violence and her husband of 15 years with divorce.  
 Mr. Oduro, 38, a lecturer in sociology at the University of Ghana near Accra, had approached Stella's parents in the traditional way last year, asking for her hand. He had been accepted and had told a few friends that Stella was his second wife. He always had been reluctant, however, to have a public wedding or to inform Margaret about the marriage. He said he knew she would not like it.  
 Like many village-born Africans whose education and career have catapulted them into a modern urban existence that is largely incomprehensible to the folks back home, Mr. Oduro's life straddles several sets of incompatible values.  
 "Several norms are competing for governance," is how Mr. Oduro the sociologist put it.  
 As a boy here in the village, he used to race on Sunday mornings from Mass at the Roman Catholic church to sacrificial ceremonies at the fetich house, where a priestess sometimes allowed him to eat freshly slaughtered meat.  
 An outstanding student, he was, and remains the only person from his village to obtain a postgraduate university degree. His education has distanced him, he said, from the tribal rituals, land jealousies and witchcraft that color daily life in his village. Yet, he conceded, he often worries about what his relatives and villagers are saying about him behind his back.  
 Polygamy is an accepted and honorable institution in his village and among his tribe, the Ashanti, as it is across much of Africa.  
 See FAMILY, Page 5

## Town and Gown in Bologna Call Birthday Truce

By Clyde Haberman  
 New York Times Service  
 BOLOGNA — Nine centuries ago, give or take a couple of decades, a small group of students and scholars banded together and started a university here that is today the oldest in the Western world.  
 Almost from the beginning, it was tough and go between the city and its school, and that is still true. "It is not," said Antonio La Forgia, a city commissioner, "a relationship of mutual affection."  
 But town-versus-gown rivalries are on hold these days while the University of Bologna marks its 900th anniversary.  
 Since last November, hundreds of academic conferences, sporting events, concerts, symposiums and ceremonies have been held, drawing thousands of visitors to a city often overlooked by foreign visitors despite the classic beauty of its cobblestoned alleys and colonnaded boulevards.  
 Not all Bolognese mind being ignored. Mayor Ranzi Imbeni, a Communist, like his predecessors for the last four decades, commented amiably that Bologna is interested in "quality guests" and not the "fast-food tourism" of Florence, 80 kilometers (50 miles) to the south. Perhaps. But hotel and restaurant owners have raised no audible objections to the extra business they have received this year.  
 A few sticklers for accuracy point out that while the university unquestionably got its start around the turn of the 11th century, earlier than all but a few, defunct schools in the Arab world, no one can pin down the exact date. The year 1088 was picked arbitrarily in 1888 because the city was committed then to celebrating the 800th anniversary, no matter what. A local architect, Pier Luigi Cervellati, says that all one can say with certainty is that this is the 100th anniversary of the 800th anniversary.  
 Sheh details have not been permitted, however, to dampen the celebratory mood. There have been inevitable recollections of the good old days, when the campus boasted illustrious students such as Petrarch, Copernicus, Erasmus and Dante, who, according to some accounts, had trouble keeping up with his tuition payments. There has been unabashed touting of latter-day stars, conspicuously the semiotics professor Umberto Eco, author of the international best seller "The Name of the Rose."  
 Mostly, there has been hopeful talk

## Aquino's 1,000 Days: Reviews Are Mixed

By Keith B. Richburg  
 Washington Post Service  
 MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino marked the 1,000th day of her presidency on Monday with a largely upbeat appraisal of her accomplishments that overlooked some of the country's most daunting social and economic problems.  
 In an ornate ceremony at Malacañang Palace, broadcast on government television, Mrs. Aquino cited the ratification of a new constitution, the convening of a new Congress, the relatively peaceful local elections in January and the country's modest economic growth as her major achievements halfway through her single, six-year term.  
 The only failure she openly acknowledged was that she should have moved earlier against the rightist plotters who tried and failed at least five times to overthrow her.  
 Mrs. Aquino deftly cast aside blame for most of the country's persistent ills, which range from the worsening of the Philippine image abroad to the piles of garbage mounting daily on Manila streets.  
 She reproached the rightist extremists in the military and the Communist insurgents, and in one instance even blamed the Filipino people. Referring to the garbage problem, Mrs. Aquino said it was as much a reflection of the people's lack of self-respect and self-discipline as it was of a lack of government competence.  
 The carefully orchestrated events, highlighted by the president's speech to a specially invited audience, seemed aimed at countering increased criticism from businessmen, church leaders, human rights activists and news organizations. They contend that, midway through her presidency, Mrs. Aquino has allowed some of the corrupt practices of Ferdinand E. Marcos's regime to continue unchecked, and that she has failed to articulate a coherent vision for the country.  
 In her speech, Mrs. Aquino did not mention the country's continuing problem with high-level corruption, which has forced the dismissal of several officials.  
 She did not speak about continuing human rights abuses, such as the disappearances and mysterious slayings of labor organizers and leftist activists that  
 See AQUINO, Page 2

Dow Jones The Dollar  
 in New York

DI	1,7283
DM	1,8225
Pound	121,925
FF	5,908

Up 3.56



Moscow Shifts on Republics

Move Seen as Step To Mollify Baltics

By Esther B. Fein

MOSCOW — A legislative commission reviewing draft changes to the Soviet Constitution has amended some of its proposals, in an apparent effort to blunt opposition from the Baltic republics.

The decision to modify two clauses that critics said infringed on the autonomy of republics was made several days after the legislature of the republics of Estonia and Lithuania refused to approve the draft changes to the constitution and Estonia declared its laws supreme over Soviet law.

The changes to the clauses, adopted Saturday at a meeting of the commission, were published Monday in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda. They limit the government's power to approve new laws determining the composition of the Soviet Union and to repeal legislation passed by republics.

The modifications are not major concessions to the increased demand from the Baltic states for more political independence. While announcing these changes, the commission strongly emphasized that the Estonian declaration of sovereignty was unconstitutional.

But the changes seem to be another sign of the government's cautious response to widespread discontent in the Baltic republics over what is seen as Moscow's attempt to limit the right of republics to govern themselves.

People in all three Baltic republics said by telephone Monday that they were pleased that the government had addressed their concerns, but they felt the modifications were insufficient.

One of the clauses modified by the commission originally said that the Congress of People's Deputies, a legislative body to be elected next year, had the right to "adopt decisions on questions of composition of the Soviet Union."

Critics saw this clause as depriving the republics of their right to secede, a formality that was guaranteed by the constitution. The commission has now added the words "regarded to be within the authority of the union."

The second major change removes from the Congress the right to repeal legislation passed by individual republics, giving it to a new Committee for the Supervision of the Constitution.

Pravda reported that members of the commission considered Estonia's declaration of sovereignty to be a threat to the integrity of the Soviet Union.

When the Estonian legislature voted last week to amend its constitution to grant itself the right to reject Soviet laws that impose local autonomy, the national government declared the amendment unconstitutional and said it would invite leaders of the republic to Moscow to discuss the issue.

Storm Hits Mexican Resort

CANCUN, Mexico — More than 35,000 people were evacuated as a tropical storm raked through this resort city Monday near the tip of Yucatan Peninsula. The storm ripped off roofs, flooded low-lying areas and tore down telephone poles, the authorities said. No deaths were reported.

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Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, right, and Representative Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, who met for talks Monday in Jerusalem. Mr. Lantos also met with Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

EC Calls PNC Move 'Positive' for Peace

By Karen DeYoung

LONDON — The European Community welcomed Monday what it called "positive steps" taken last week by the Palestinian National Council, which it said could serve as the basis of an international conference to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

After a meeting of foreign ministers in Brussels, the 12-nation group said that the council's declaration of an independent Palestinian state reflected "the will of the Palestinian people to assert their national identity."

In Algiers last week, the council also accepted United Nations Security Council resolutions that implicitly recognize the right of Israel to exist. The council declared that while it condemned terrorism, it might continue to conduct armed actions in Israel.

While stopping short of specific endorsement of an independent Palestinian state, the EC statement marked the first large-scale Western statement of support for the Palestinian steps. The statement reflected Western European belief that new initiatives, and a more even-handed U.S. approach, are needed for progress toward Middle East peace.

An Israeli source in London described the statement as "a deep disappointment and very uncomfortable."

Egypt Asks U.S. and Israel to Make Concessions

CAIRO — Signaling a renewed peace drive by moderate Arab nations, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt urged the United States and Israel on Monday to offer sacrifice and concessions in return for tranquility in the Middle East.

Mr. Mubarak's comments in reporters followed a meeting in Cairo with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Last week, the PLO offered its first implicit recognition of Israel as part of what Mr. Arafat depicted as a new moderation supposed to form the cornerstone of Arab peace efforts.

Mr. Arafat, initially expected here two days ago, arrived in Cairo only after Egypt on Sunday formally recognized the PLO's declaration of an independent Palestinian state in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The declaration was made at a meeting of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament-in-exile, in Algiers.

The United States and Israel have largely dismissed the PLO's decisions in Algiers, while the organization and its moderate Arab backers presented them as major overtures in the West and Israel. At the Algiers gathering, the PLO acknowledged for the first time United Nations resolutions recognizing Israel's right to exist and renounced terrorism as defined by the UN.

Asked if he detected any shift in U.S. attitudes, Mr. Arafat said: "I'm sorry to say no. There have been no changes until now but we have to work hard to change this attitude."

Mr. Mubarak broke into Mr. Arafat's remarks to say he believed that change in the United States and Israel needed time. "But it should come," Mr. Mubarak said, "because peace needs sacrifice. We are all working for peace. Peace is very precious so all parties have to make sacrifices and give concessions. Israel now has to work for peace. The Israeli people also want to live in peace."

AQUINO: At the Close of the First 1,000 Days, the Reviews Are Mixed

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders, foreign diplomats, and ordinary Filipinos who responded to several newspaper surveys published Monday.

"There hasn't been an attempt to attack in a methodical way the real issues," a Western diplomat said.

He said the problems included "the extent to which most of the population is suffering from poverty, the lack of economic competitiveness, the reliance on agriculture, the justice system that clearly doesn't work so that most people begin seeking justice outside the system, the extent to which corruption has in a way increased."

All the serious problems are "still there," he said. "This country will face those issues for a long time."

When Mr. Onassis died at age 68 on March 15, 1975, the Onassis Group controlled hundreds of corporations, 47 ships, Olympic Airways and real estate on several continents.

In his will, Mr. Onassis left half his assets to Christina and half to the foundation named for his son, Alexander, who died in the crash of a private plane in 1973.

The foundation, with 13 of his closest associates as members and Christina as president, was set up in Liechtenstein, where it paid few taxes as a charitable organization. To keep this status, it continues to allocate large grants to many individuals and groups. Recipients have included Amnesty International; Lech Walesa of the Polish labor movement Solidarity; Helmut Schmidt, the former chancellor of West Germany and Robert S. MacNamara, president of the World Bank.

ONASSIS: A Daughter, 3, Becomes Sole Heir to a Worldwide Empire

As president of the board, Miss Onassis wielded an extraordinary power beyond those of the other members. She had only one vote unless there was a tie, in which case she had two votes.

Soon after her father died, it became apparent that he had ordered too many supertankers from Japanese and French shipyards.

Miss Onassis, in her most forceful involvement, led a board decision to cancel the orders.

"While we lost tens of millions of dollars, we could have lost hundreds of millions," said Apostolos Zambelas, treasurer of the Onassis Group. "As the oil crisis worsened, nobody could say it was a wrong decision."

Also, shortly after Mr. Onassis died, Olympic Airways was taken over by the Greek government, and the Onassis organization got about \$104 million for its assets.

Over the years, the board and Miss Onassis pared the shipping fleet down to about 35 tankers, freighters and other vessels by selling some and scrapping others. Meanwhile, it has increased real estate holdings in the United States, Europe and Latin America.

In recent years, Miss Onassis spent three to four hours a day conducting the family business by telephone from wherever her jet-set life took her. After marriages to Joseph R. Bolker, an American businessman; Alexander Andreas, a Greek shipping magnate, and Sergei Kaznov, a Russian shipping agent — all of which ended in divorce — she married Thierry Rouseil in 1984.

Mr. Rouseil is a French pharmaceuticals magnate who controls a dozen companies and is a multimillionaire. Their daughter was born in January 1985.

Miss Onassis, who made frequent trips to Argentina, had been staying with Marina Dodero, one of her closest friends and a member of a shipping family. Miss Onassis was born Dec. 11, 1910, in New York, but gave up her American citizenship for tax reasons after her father's death.

BUSH: Thornburgh and Cavazos, Reagan Appointees, Are Asked to Stay

(Continued from page 1)

Retaining Mr. Cavazos, former president of Texas Tech University, will fulfill that vow.

Former Presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter urged Mr. Bush on Monday to back higher taxes on gasoline, beer, wine and cigarettes in help out the budget deficit. Reuters reported from Washington.

In a report issued by American Agenda, a private organization of which they are co-chairmen, Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter called on Mr. Bush to combine new non-income taxes and fees with spending cuts to reduce the deficit by \$40 billion a year until the budget is balanced.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford said that military spending should not be permitted to exceed the pace of inflation.

Mr. Bush had met the two former presidents for more than an hour earlier Monday, but when asked later about their recommendation he said, "They didn't mention that to me."

Mr. Thornburgh had campaigned for Mr. Bush before Mr. Reagan nominated him to succeed Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, who resigned. Mr. Thornburgh had been favored by some Bush political advisers as a possible running mate for Mr. Bush.

Mr. Bush had promised that his cabinet would include a Hispanic.

Some officials have said that Mr. Bush would wait until after the inauguration before opening negotiations with Congress on deficit reduction, allowing Mr. Reagan to submit his final budget first.

The appointment of Mr. Thornburgh, the former Pennsylvania governor, was unexpected. Some Bush advisers had said after the

election that, while Mr. Bush had high regard for Mr. Thornburgh, he wanted to appoint a new attorney general as a symbol of his desire to bring new people into government.

Mr. Thornburgh had campaigned for Mr. Bush before Mr. Reagan nominated him to succeed Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, who resigned. Mr. Thornburgh had been favored by some Bush political advisers as a possible running mate for Mr. Bush.

900: In Bologna, Town and Gown Call Birthday Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

of ill will lingers, townspeople say. For their part, the students, many of whom come from other regions, complain of being made to feel like unwelcome guests, and overcharged ones at that. Their tuition payments are negligible, less than \$200 a year. But they say they must pay many times that amount in rent for the few tiny apartments that become available each year.

Academic problems are even more serious. Students and professors alike talk of overcrowded classrooms and outdated equipment. The law department has 10,000 students and only 40 teachers. One lecture course with an enrollment of 1,000 takes place in a converted movie house.

Growing affluence has given Italian parents the luxury of letting their children go to college instead of forcing them to join the work force as teen-agers. But at the same time, youth unemployment remains high. Recognizing that their immediate job prospects are dim, many students choose to bide their time by extending their academic lives well into their 20s. Italians call the parking lots "the parking lots of society."

In Bologna, enrollment shot up from 20,000 in the late 1960s to 60,000 today. The overcrowding that resulted would be even worse were it not that more than half the students stay away from classes. Under the Italian system, they are obliged only to pass end-of-year exams. Hearing what a professor might have to say along the way is not required.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Police Tear Gas Turns Back Radicals Storming U.S. Office in South Korea

SEOUL (WP) — A small group of South Korean radicals tried to storm the U.S. Embassy's information office Monday in an attack that continued a series of increasingly hostile protests against American targets. At least eight policemen were wounded and as many as 10 intruders reported arrested in the assault, which caused minor damage as the attackers forced their way into an entrance corridor of the U.S. Information Service building in central Seoul at noon. Riot policemen used tear gas to drive out the intruders, said an embassy spokesman, who added that no Americans had been injured.

The assault follows a series of anti-American protests by militant students who blamed the United States for the division of Korea and demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops based in the South. The students are not alone in protesting the U.S. role in Korea. Last week several thousand farmers marched on the embassy to protest American trade pressure. Riot policemen fired tear gas to break up that march.

The information agency building and other U.S. facilities has been the target of attacks for several years, although in the past few months the pace and violence has increased. Last week, a U.S. military housing compound in Seoul was attacked by students who fought security guards as they entered through a back gate and threw firebombs at parked cars.

22 Die in Rebel-Army Battle in Peru

LIMA (UPI) — Marxist guerrillas ambushed an army patrol in the southern Andes and 22 rebels and soldiers died in the ensuing gunbattle. On Monday, a rebel-backed strike paralyzed the mountain city of Ayacucho, bastion of the Shining Path insurgency, authorities said. The military said in a statement that a gunbattle between a patrol and rebels Sunday morning left 15 guerrillas and 7 soldiers dead. The clash occurred near the Andean village of Tipicocha in Aprimac state, 510 kilometers (315 miles) southeast of Lima.

Rebels virtually paralyzed the embattled capital of the state of Ayacucho Monday, the first day of a seven-day work stoppage. Shining Path pamphlets that appeared last week in Ayacucho called for the strike to protest the "intervention" policy of the center-left government of President Alan Garcia Perez.

France and New Zealand Pick Arbitrator

PARIS (AP) — France and New Zealand have named an international lawyer to head a court of arbitration aimed at settling a dispute over the repatriation of two French agents convicted in the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior, the two countries announced Monday. Eduardo Jimenez de Aréchaga, a Uruguayan law professor who headed the International Court of Justice in The Hague from 1976 to 1979, will head a three-man court that will decide the fate of Major Alain Maffart and Captain Dominique Prieur. Each nation has named an arbitrator, Jean-Pierre Bredin, a lawyer-writer, for France and Sir Kenneth Keith, a law professor, for New Zealand.

France repatriated the two French agents before the end of their three-year term of exile on the French Pacific atoll of Hao. A New Zealand court had given them 10-year terms in November 1985 for involuntary homicide following the sinking of the Greenpeace ship July 10, 1985, in Auckland harbor in which a photographer was killed.

Spain Investigates 51 Scientists

MADRID (UPI) — Fifty-one leaders of the Church of Scientology from eight nations face charges of extortion, forgery and tax offenses following police raids, a judicial official said Monday. Heber Jentzsch, 53, of Los Angeles, world director of the faith, was among the 69 suspects detained Sunday during an international Scientology congress at a hotel in central Madrid. Eighteen of the 69 were released Monday, the source said. Among those being held were leaders from the United States, Britain, Portugal, Denmark, Venezuela, Switzerland, Italy and Spain.

The police action followed nine months of undercover investigation during which 30 telephone wiretaps were installed, an examining magistrate said. Charges include falsification of public documents, extortion, tax evasion and capital flight. At least one alleged kidnapping of a teenager is also reported to be under investigation.

Oil Workers' Strike Ends in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Tens of thousands of oil workers returned to work Monday, ending the worst strike in the Brazilian industry, the state oil monopoly Petrobras and strike leaders said. Local union branches meeting Sunday night and Monday morning voted to accept a government-offered wage increase and end their 10-day strike, a Petrobras spokesman said Monday.

The strike caused severe shortages of cooking gas and diesel fuel. In negotiating sessions over the weekend, the government offered strikers 15 percent cost-of-living increase retroactive to September and a 4 percent productivity raise for increased sales and profits.

For the Record

Chicago must hold a mayoral election next year to fill the two years remaining of the term of Mayor Harold Washington, who died last year, the Illinois Supreme Court ruled Monday. Mr. Washington, the city's first black mayor, died of a heart attack Nov. 25, 1987. President Ronald Reagan broke ground Monday at the site of the library to be built in Simi Valley, California, to commemorate his presidency. Mr. Reagan will be the 10th successive president to have had his own commemorative library constructed.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Hungary and Israel Set Up Air Links BUDAPEST (AP) — The Hungarian airline Malev and the Israeli airline El Al have agreed to start passenger service linking the two countries beginning this week, the Hungarian news agency MTI said Monday.

The agency said the first flight would leave Budapest for Tel Aviv on Thursday. "Malev intends to open an office in Tel Aviv in the first quarter of next year," it said, adding, "Israel plans to extend the routes to include New York-Budapest-Tel Aviv and Moscow-Budapest-Tel Aviv to handle package tours." The two nations have been working toward renewing diplomatic ties.

Switzerland's first major snowfall of the season, up to 25 centimeters (10 inches) in some areas, closed pass roads and caused widespread travel delays Monday. An accompanying cold snap sent daytime temperatures down to minus 3 degrees centigrade (27 Fahrenheit).

The Netherlands-based Antillian airline ALM will make its first scheduled flight into Grenada on Dec. 6, it was announced. The airline, whose initials stand for Antillians, Leeward, and Mutchissippi, will operate one flight a week into Grenada from Curaçao.

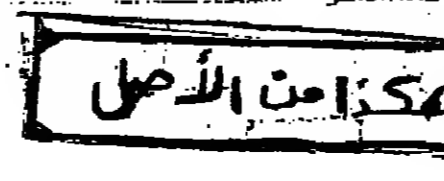
Fast AIDS Test Expected To Get Approval in U.S.

By Milt Freudenheim New York Times Service NEW YORK — A fast, accurate and relatively inexpensive test for the AIDS virus is close to receiving approval for use in doctors' laboratories and hospitals, according to industry executives, securities analysts and researchers. Physicians familiar with the new genetically engineered test said it represented a breakthrough in technology for diagnosing the presence of the HIV virus, which is linked to acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The test could open new doors to slow the spread of AIDS among intravenous drug users, where the virus is spreading the fastest. Gerald F. Buck, chairman and chief executive of the Cambridge Bioscience Corp., based in Worcester, Massachusetts, said his company's test, marketed under the brand name Re-combinig, produced results in five minutes. He said it would "make it possible to diagnose high-risk patients in the privacy of the physician's office, with appropriate counseling." Cambridge Bioscience said it expected the Food and Drug Administration to approve the test by the end of the year. In its test, a drop of blood pricked from a finger is applied to tiny latex beads coated with genetically engineered protein from an outer layer of the HIV virus. The blood of those infected usually contains antibodies, or substances produced by the immune system to fight the virus. The antibodies attach to the protein fragments on the latex beads, causing the beads to clump together in a manner visible with a microscope. An estimated 1.5 million Americans are thought to be infected with the HIV virus, and at least 73,000 AIDS cases have been diagnosed in the United States. Of these, more than 30,000 patients have died. The Cambridge test is expected to cost doctors \$2 to \$10 and the patient \$20 to \$40.

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# Quayle Will Zero In On Service to Bush

## He Admits Campaign Harmed Image

By B. Drummond Ayres

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Dan Quayle admits that his image was badly battered in the political campaign by charges that neither by character nor experience was he up to the job of vice president.

But the vice president-elect says his task now is not to concentrate on rehabilitating that image but rather to serve George Bush totally.

If he does that, the Indiana Republican said in the first interview he has given since election night — if he concentrates on spreading the Bush message, on carrying out whatever assignments are given him, on serving, always serving — then the Quayle image will take care of itself. "And," he added, "time does have a way of healing."

Looking rested, slipping coffee amid the spare surroundings of a temporary office, Mr. Quayle expressed almost no bitterness about the 1988 campaign.

"He seemed instead to be resigned to living with the often negative legacy the campaign has left him, joking about it now and again, insisting the criticism never shook his confidence in himself and asserting again and again that only time and steady application would help him survive the three-month political ordeal, he is convinced that he is a better man, a tougher man, more experienced, more seasoned, more prepared to serve the nation."

"Every public servant needs to

use the good, the bad, and the ugly and to turn all those things into being an asset in their career," he said. "And that will be certainly something that I'm going to do."

How long a leash will be have as vice president, however eager might he be to get out and soldier faithfully in the Bush cause? Was there anything to talk around town that some of the more cautious Bush aides want to control and "handle" him and his staff in the future, much as in the campaign?

Mr. Quayle clearly understands that a vice president is not a free agent, that he will have only as much leeway as Mr. Bush allows.

But he believes he will have plenty of room to operate over the next four years.

The vice president's job, Mr. Quayle asserted, is not to go out and define who the vice president is. "It's to go out and define and amplify on what the president is going to do for the nation," he said.

"Therefore my total goal is toward the president-elect, the George Bush administration."

He plans to reach that goal by modeling his vice presidency on the Bush vice presidency, a tenure noted for steady allegiance and moderate style.

In response to a question on staffing, he insisted that he was under no pressure — "none, none really" — to hire a staff picked by Bush operatives or to clear almost every move, stylistic as well as substantive, with those operatives, some of whom have never been very accepting of him. He said he would "rehearse" major decisions with the White House but had no intention of being "handled" by



Dan Quayle and George Bush: A single voice.

Bush aides, as was the case in the campaign until he eventually balked and issued a declaration of stylistic independence.

"Really," he said, "it's going to be my office and my people."

Still, he confessed that he had already discovered some of the classic frustrations of being vice president, mentioning at one point that a senator — he has spent 12 years on Capitol Hill — is "very independent, essentially his own boss."

But except for that, he talked enthusiastically about his new job and about being the second-ranking elected official in the country. Thus far, Mr. Quayle said, he has spent most of his time since the election compiling lists of job candidates, attending briefings, meeting new members of the next ad-

ministration and discovering the intricacies of the executive branch. He spoke several times of the necessity to be "prepared," an apparent reference to the possibility that he might some day be called upon in an emergency to run the country.

He said he and Mr. Bush had not discussed in detail what special projects he would undertake as vice president.

There has been some speculation, he added, that he might become involved with space exploration and the effort to control illicit drugs. He noted that he would be a member of the National Security Council, bringing to it a Senate background in military issues.

"The special assignments and things like that will evolve over time," Mr. Quayle said. "Events may create special assignments."

# A 'Bidding Frenzy' by Senate Democrats

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The candidates are promising more jobs, better working conditions, longer weekends, new negotiating clout and conciliatory prowess.

Campaigns for Senate majority leader, one of the two or three most important elective jobs in Washington, have been likened to the selection of a pope — almost mystic in their secrecy, ritual and sense of celestial importance.

But in his bid to succeed Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia in a secret-ballot vote next Tuesday of their Democratic colleagues, Senators Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, J. Bennett Johnston of Louisiana and George J. Mitchell of Maine might as well be running for shop steward of a local trade union.

Pressed for insitutional reforms by the large group of new Democrats elected when the party regained control of the Senate in 1986, they have tried to outdo one another with proposals, from shorter hours to better computers, to improve working conditions and make the Senate more efficient.

The bidding frenzy, coupled with promises of power-sharing, more collegial policy-making and skill in dealing with a Republican White House, has virtually assured major changes in the way the Senate will do business next year.

But it has not produced a clear favorite in the leadership race, the winner of which will play a central role in Democrats' efforts to rebuild the party following its latest presidential defeat.

While Mr. Johnston and Mr. Mitchell are assumed to share a lead over Mr. Inouye, neither is in command, and Mr. Inouye is said to have a long-shot chance.

All have strengths and weaknesses that will sway their Democratic colleagues — 50 incumbents and five newly elected members — to varying degrees.

Mr. Inouye, 64, is first in seniority and is secretary of the Democratic Conference; he is third on the party leadership ladder. Well-liked and respected among colleagues for his insider skills, he was once assumed to be the heir to Mr. Byrd. Some senators are said to view him as a short-term transition leader, a plus in the eyes of those with leadership ambitions.

But some criticized his chairmanship of the Senate committee that investigated the Iran-contra affair, and he was embarrassed by the disclosure that he had tucked funds into a spending bill for a school in France for North African Jews.

Mr. Johnston, 56, is a wily tactician, probably more experienced and skilled in floor operations than the two other men. Chairman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee and, like Mr. Inouye, a

senior member of the Appropriations Committee, he has handled many difficult bills on the floor.

But he has ruffled some feathers. And with an adoptive Texan in the White House and Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, as speaker of the House, Mr. Johnston's elevation to Senate leadership would give the state prominence unseen since the days when Lyndon B. Johnson was Senate majority leader and Sam Rayburn was speaker of the House.

Mr. Johnston says he has heard no senatorial complaint of this, and he notes that oil interests have rarely had less influence.

Mr. Mitchell, 55, who was just elected to a second term, trails in seniority. He was catapulted into the leadership only two years ago, as deputy president pro tempore, after heading the campaign effort that resulted in the election of 11 new Democratic senators, ending the Republicans' six-year reign over the Senate.

As chairman of the Environment and Public Works subcommittee, he put his leadership skills to a test when he tried unsuccessfully last fall to get a compromise on the Clean Air Act. A former federal judge, he is the kind of articulate, thoughtful spokesman many senators seek.

But he bails from the Northeast at a time when many Democrats are looking elsewhere — especially to Mr. Johnston's South and Mr. Inouye's West — for rejuvenation.

Picking a winner will not be easy. Under election rules, the candidate with the fewest votes drops out until one of the remaining contenders has a majority. Hence the three candidates must aim for enough early votes to survive the first ballot while discreetly courting supporters of the two others for the second.

Moreover, at least a dozen senators are counted as uncommitted by all camps, and some may be winking and nodding at more than one contender.

"I think no one, candidates included, has the faintest idea who's winning," said Senator Alan J. Dixon, Democrat of Illinois, a shrewd insider who is hoping for a subsidiary post.

Since voters spurned the presidential candidacy of Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, Mr. Johnston has been attempting to push ahead of Mr. Mitchell by stressing his credentials as a Southern centrist.

Mr. Johnston's argument is that a Southern moderate would help the Democrats regain the South and thus the presidency.

The presidential election may have given Mr. Johnston "another arrow in his quiver" but did not

deliver him the Senate election, according to a Southern senator who supports Mr. Johnston. But a Mitchell backer said the argument is "so predictable, so old, that everyone's already discounted it."

Senator John Breaux, Democrat of Louisiana, Mr. Johnston's chief campaign lieutenant, conceded last week that while Mr. Johnston may be a "vote or two" ahead of Mr. Mitchell, the race is basically "neck and neck, a dead heat."

A Mitchell partisan said he thought Mr. Mitchell might be a vote or two ahead. And Mr. Inouye said he felt "very confident" that he had "more than enough" votes to survive the first ballot.

In the other major leadership race, the Democratic whip, Alan Cranston of California, is being challenged by Senator Wendell H. Ford of Kentucky.

## BRIEFS

### Turns Back Radical Office in South Korea

Up of South Korean radicals tried to seize office Monday in an attack that was repelled by police. The radicals, who were re-wounded and as many as 10 were injured, caused minor damage to the entrance corridor of the U.S. embassy. Riot police then moved to clear the area. An embassy spokesman said the radicals were "not serious."

### Army Battle in Peru

Guerrillas ambushed an army patrol and soldiers died in the ensuing gun battle. The guerrillas were attacking a military base in the mountains. The army was on its way to a town. The guerrillas were attacking the army. The army was on its way to a town. The guerrillas were attacking the army.

### Zealand Pick Arbia

New Zealand has named an interim administration aimed at settling a dispute with Argentina over the Falkland Islands. The interim administration will be in place until a permanent one is established. The interim administration will be in place until a permanent one is established.

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### Strike Ends in Brazil

Tens of thousands of oil workers ended the worst strike in the Brazilian oil industry. The strike ended in Brazil. Tens of thousands of oil workers ended the worst strike in the Brazilian oil industry.

### rd

Mayoral election next year to fill the seat of Mayor Harold Washington, who died in a heart attack Nov. 25, 1987. The election will be the 10th successive presidential election held in the city.

### VEL UPDATE

The Hungarian airline Malev and the airline that started passenger service today. The airline that started passenger service today. The airline that started passenger service today.

### DS Test Expected Approval in U.S.

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# Darman at Budget: A Tough Alliance Builder

By B. Drummond Ayres

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Richard G. Darman, at age 45 a hardened veteran of White House policy battles, is the kind of smart strategist and tough negotiator President-elect George Bush will need if he is to reduce the federal budget deficit, political analysts say.

"He's extremely good at seeing the relationship between policy and politics," said an analyst who knows Mr. Darman well. "He goes to extreme lengths to build political alliances."

Mr. Darman, who was appointed Monday to head the Office of Management and Budget in the Bush administration, acquired a reputation as a formidable, somewhat arrogant, lieutenant to James A. Baker 3d in the Reagan White House and Treasury Department.

As director of the budget office, he will oversee the federal budgets the president presents to Congress and take a leading role in negotiations over spending priorities.

Analysts said that Mr. Darman will need his bargaining and alliance-building skills if Mr. Bush is to reduce huge budget deficits, calm financial markets and honor his promise of no new taxes.

Since he joined the Reagan administration in 1981 as deputy to Mr. Baker, then the White House chief of staff, Mr. Darman has become known as an influential strategist and power broker.

He coordinated White House legislative strategy and negotiated with Congress on sensitive policy issues including Social Security and arms sales to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Darman, a Harvard University graduate, briefed President Ronald Reagan on these issues for meetings with state visitors and the press. He supervised speech writing during the 1984 presidential campaign and helped prepare Mr. Reagan for his televised debates with Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate.

He also helped Mr. Bush prepare for his debates with Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts.

When Mr. Baker became Treasury secretary in 1985, Mr. Darman went along as his deputy.

Mr. Darman has worked at senior policy positions in four other federal departments since 1970: Health, Education and Welfare; Defense; Justice; and State.

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OPINION

Trading a Vote for a Favor Spreads the Seeds of Graft

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — A recent issue of Time magazine featured the life and gruesome death of Enrique Camarena Salazar, a front-line agent of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration whose beat was Mexico and whose mission was to identify and bring to justice the drug barons there.

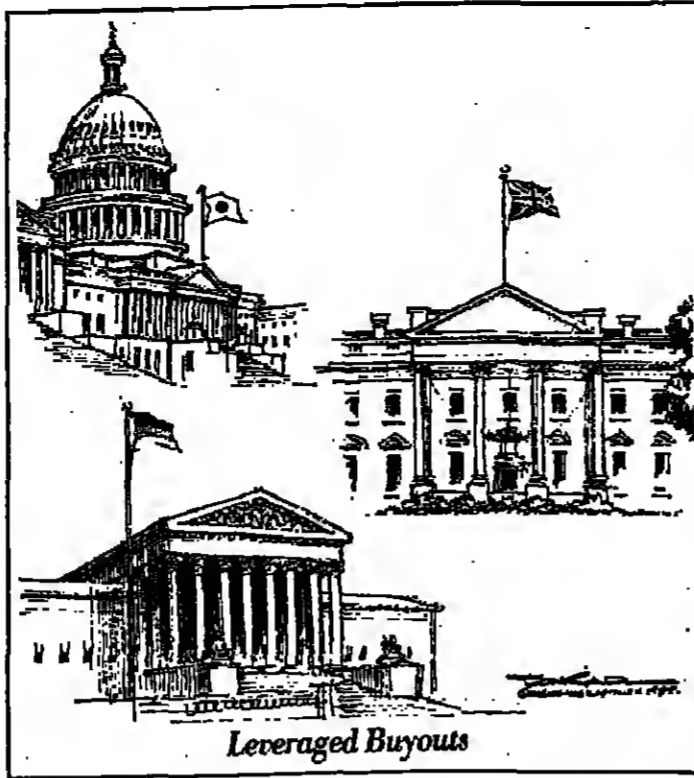
To inhibit the virus. The Lord's Prayer asks that we be "delivered from temptation," and theology urges the Christian to remove himself from the "occasions of sin." The carrot, for the law enforcement agent, is a decent salary; the stick, years in prison if detected and convicted — as happened to a half-dozen congressmen in a sting operation a few years ago.

In most cases, it does not come up. Those voters who on Nov. 8 were moved primarily by whether the United States should or should not engage the Sandinistas in Nicaragua were in no position to engage in corrupt practices. But there are other examples, a great many others.

Risks for Not Much

MOST federal law enforcement officers — those on the front lines of the assault on drugs, terrorism and organized crime — are paid a starting salary of \$15,118 a year. These are officers in agencies that are pivotal to the success of crime-fighting activities: the Drug Enforcement Administration; the United States Marshals Service; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the Border Patrol; the Bureau of Prisons, and scores of other civilian agencies.

On a broader spectrum, two candidates debate Social Security. The contender believes that the economy would greatly benefit from gradual indexation so that in 1990, in order to qualify, one would need to be 67 years old, not 65, to receive benefits.



Leveraged Buyouts

Europe, Too, Can Create

Regarding "Here Comes a Creative American Era" (Opinion, Nov. 14): Francis Ford Coppola is right when he says that America has the tradition, talent, energy and creative potential to generate imaginative work and the prosperity it can bring. It also, as he says, has the money. Mr. Coppola cites the entertainment industry as an example and states that "all over the world, American movies, music and television are served up as the main course to the world's audience."

Secession Is a Soviet Right

Sn Mikhail Gorbachev's closest Kremlin associate has ruled out greater independence for Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia ("Soviet Official Rules Out Major Demands by Balts," Oct. 28). Alexander N. Yakovlev should remember that the Soviet Constitution guarantees that "each Union Republic shall retain the right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R." Only two years ago, the Soviet Union was bragging about this right (and many others) in an article in an advertising supplement in the International Herald Tribune ("USSR Facts and Figures," Nov. 7, 1986).

Things Not to Say to the Maître D'

By Dave Barry

Miami — Proper restaurant etiquette is very important. I was reminded of this just recently when I was taken to lunch at one of those New York City French restaurants with a name like "La Bunche de Ouseasies," the kind of restaurant where even the dishwasher wears a tuxedo and they apparently have ruin very low on food because they are selling it by the individual molecule.

I hardly ever wear one except when something tragic happens, such as a close friend or loved one dies owing me money. This policy is based on an article I once read, which I unfortunately lost but which was very scientific in the sense of having straight margins, stating that

MEANWHILE  
ues out off the circulation to your brain. Look at President Reagan. It is common knowledge that, after eight years of near continuous tie-wearing, his head looks a LOT smaller than it used to. In fact, this subject actually came up in one of his recent annual news conferences: SAM DONALDSON: Mr. President, is your head getting smaller, or what? PRESIDENT REAGAN: No, we remain firmly committed to our policy in the Persian whaddycaalit Canal. So I oppose ties on medical grounds, which is why I wasn't wearing one when I entered La Bunche de Ouseasies, which, it turns out, has a Mandatory Tie Rule, the idea apparently being that when the

bill arrives, your brain will contain so little oxygen that you will cheerfully pay it without even noticing that for the same money you could have retired. O.K., it's time for an Etiquette Quiz. Pretend YOU are the maître d', and I walk in, stark naked in the neck area. How would you handle this situation? Would you: 1. Quietly and politely inform me that I couldn't eat there, thereby earning my undying gratitude and perhaps even a nice tip? Or would you: 2. Quietly and politely offer me one of those neckties manufactured during the Korean Conflict that restaurants keep on hand for the occasional non-tie-wearing males such as myself and the pope? Made up your mind? O.K., let's tally up your score. If you answered (1) or (2), I regret to inform you that you have no more grasp of basic dining etiquette than that alien being who keeps lunging out from behind things and trying to eat Signorine Weaver. Because the correct answer is: 3. You look at me as though I am out on furlough from the New York State Institution for Lepus with B.O., then you lead me, with obvious reluctance, to a table near the back, where you turn to me and, using that exaggerated accent that makes it seem like the whole point of the French language is to enable French people to sound smug when they speak English, you say, in a voice loud enough to cause people at the other tables to look up sharply: "I SHOULD ask you to wear a tie, but I will not."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Europe, Too, Can Create

Regarding "Here Comes a Creative American Era" (Opinion, Nov. 14): Francis Ford Coppola is right when he says that America has the tradition, talent, energy and creative potential to generate imaginative work and the prosperity it can bring. It also, as he says, has the money. Mr. Coppola cites the entertainment industry as an example and states that "all over the world, American movies, music and television are served up as the main course to the world's audience."

Secession Is a Soviet Right

Sn Mikhail Gorbachev's closest Kremlin associate has ruled out greater independence for Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia ("Soviet Official Rules Out Major Demands by Balts," Oct. 28). Alexander N. Yakovlev should remember that the Soviet Constitution guarantees that "each Union Republic shall retain the right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R." Only two years ago, the Soviet Union was bragging about this right (and many others) in an article in an advertising supplement in the International Herald Tribune ("USSR Facts and Figures," Nov. 7, 1986).

That Is Not Tyranny

Leonard Bernstein, in "Why I'm an American Liberal and Proud of It" (Opinion, Nov. 1), wrote about the abuse of the word "liberal" and provided a truer, nobler interpretation. But then he proceeded to corrupt the definition of the word "tyranny." Tyranny is defined in the dictionary as "cruel, unjust rule." Is it cruel and unjust to maintain world peace by spending on defense to ensure a strong America? Mr. Bernstein has political views that he wants to promote. Fine. But he should not misdefine opposing views as tyrannical, for then he commits the same sin as those who have misdefined "liberal."

Comfort for the Survivors

William Proxmire, although obsessed with frugality, appealed in 3,000 Senate speeches for approval of a treaty outlawing genocide. How are the American people served by this expenditure of time and money? How are the co-signatories going to enforce their condemnation of the outlaw nations? Killing will unfortunately continue despite the comfort that 98 countries have gained by interlocking it.

Don't Blame India

Regarding the excerpt "India Could Help" (Opinion, Nov. 2): Bharat Wariawalla wishfully nibbles at the grass, oblivious to the large trees overhead. He should have considered the following realities:

First a Palestinian State

In response to the report "Arafat Challenges U.S. to New Peace Initiative After PLO Declares State" (Nov. 16): Georges Habash is right in saying that "there's a difference between recognizing Israel finally and officially and accepting [resolutions] 242 and 338."

GENERAL NEWS

FAMILY: For Many Urban Africans, One Foot Remains in the Village

(Continued from page 1)

But Mr. Odoro has not made up his mind about it. As a born-again Christian, he says he has "moral problems" in leaving two wives. In Davu, in front of his father and assorted villagers, Margaret breathed fire into the issue of polygamy. She transformed it from an ethical dilemma to, as Mr. Odoro later called it, "a public embarrassment."

Mr. Amoaakabene has a reputation in the village as a man with spiritual powers. He was once forced by a village council to confess to being a wizard. He also has a reputation for knowing how to make money. He manages the family's cocoa farm, a large communal holding that in a good year can earn \$15,000.

Mr. Odoro said he had a hard time refusing his mother's requests for money. He gave her all he had left of the money he brought home. "A drop in the ocean of her needs," Mr. Odoro said.

Mr. Odoro said he had a hard time refusing his mother's requests for money. He gave her all he had left of the money he brought home. "A drop in the ocean of her needs," Mr. Odoro said.



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صكزامن الأصل



# In Japan, Envy Over a Computer Rogue

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

**TOKYO**—When an American computer hacker planted an electronic virus that paralyzed computer centers all over the United States, Japan's high-tech world expressed relief that their own programmers rarely broke into computers for sport.

But among many here, the relief was mixed with apprehension and more than a touch of envy.

The first stirrings of a Japanese hacker culture are showing themselves, and the Japanese do not know whether to be thankful or upset.

Many Japanese scientists and engineers believe that the mischievous creativity of young Americans is symbolic of the gap that still separates the world's two most computer-literate nations.

In their view, the imaginative talents that some young Americans apply to penetrating supposedly secure computer networks are precisely the skills that enable others to devise entirely new uses for computers or ingenious breakthroughs in software.

Only now has computer trespass and other computer crime begun to seep into Japan, a nation that has long exported computers but not yet really become comfortable with using them.

So far the first Japanese viruses have been primitive, more mischievous than destructive. Nonetheless the handful of instances has already given rise to official warnings of a spreading computer plague.

But these few episodes have also stirred a grudging admiration, especially among those who complain that Japan's skill at making computers has outpaced its ability to use them creatively.

Yuichi Murano, an executive of Nihon Sun Microsystems, said: "A computer virus is the product of a creative mind—a different type of creativity than Japan usually produces. Those are the kinds of talents we need more of."

Nihon Sun is the Japanese subsidiary of a Silicon Valley company, Sun Microsystems, whose machines are both the favorite tools and the favorite targets of many hackers.

Japan hardly lacks software talent. By some estimates, there are more than a half-million programmers, but they seem remarkably well behaved.

Last year, the police recorded only 15 instances of computer crime, most of them trivial. But this year may be a different story.

In September, a primitive virus struck Japan's largest network of personal computer users, stealing passwords to give the program's author access to scores of private files.

Only 13 of the network's 48,000 users complained that data had been destroyed or

changed, but NEC Corp., which runs the network and is Japan's largest maker of personal computers, started an investigation. "We still have not identified the hacker," an NEC spokesman said. "We're still looking."

The incident came not long after a more disruptive virus struck Fujitsu Corp., one of the world's largest makers of mainframe computers.

The illicit program was planted on computer disks used for developing software at a Fujitsu subsidiary. The company said that the author probably was a Fujitsu employee, but no one was caught.

So far the only hacker in custody is a young employee of a Tokyo bank, arrested a few months ago for breaking the code used by automatic teller machines and producing magnetic cards to drain money from several accounts.

What made the cases unusual, computer experts here say, is that they involved home-grown viruses, rather than viruses imported from abroad.

When Japanese computer experts discuss the latest U.S. case, it is with professional admiration. Hacking, they say, is a problem that afflicts societies that have mastered the computer.

"It always shocks people when they come here and discover that Japan is not a keyboard culture," an IBM executive said.



Japanese computer programmers at work on a new software package. Would hacking help?

# Indonesia Is Rated On Rights Study Sees Gains, But Urges More

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

**BANGKOK**—In an extensive report on Indonesia, a human-rights group said that some improvement has been made in political and civil rights, but that the country was now stable enough to do better.

The organization, Asia Watch, based in Washington, urged the United States to do more to encourage the Jakarta government to further relax restraints on civil rights and political expression.

Thirteen years after Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese colony of East Timor and later annexed it, the report, which was issued Sunday, said, "Some of the worst excesses of the occupation forces have abated, but the Timorese people continue to suffer daily violations of fundamental rights."

In the last year, the report said, more than 100 political prisoners have been freed from prison in East Timor, and "there have been comparatively few documented cases of disappearances, torture or extrajudicial execution," common in the period after the Indonesian invasion of 1975.

The Indonesians overthrew the facta rule by the Revolutionary Front of East Timor, or Fretilin, which had won a civil war following rapid Portuguese decolonization. The rebels continue to oppose Indonesian authority.

But progress merely highlights shortcomings, the report argued, citing severe restrictions on access to East Timor by independent journalists and investigators, a pervasive security apparatus, continuing arrests on "arbitrary grounds" and a failure to account for "all but a handful of the many thousands thought to have disappeared" since 1975 while in custody.

Indonesia has said it was gradually lifting restrictions on travel to East Timor and has allowed some journalists and diplomats guided visits to the island. It also allows the International Committee of the Red Cross to operate there.

The Asia Watch report, which was written by Diane F. Orentlicher, a consulting lawyer for the organization, also criticized the prosecution of Muslim dissidents "on political charges in trials lacking any semblance of fair process."

The report said that Indonesia's judiciary is not fully independent and has acquiesced in doubtful prosecutions of government critics on charges of subversion.

Physical abuse of detainees "appears to be common throughout Indonesia," the report said, and restrictions continued on the rights of former political prisoners more than 20 years after their involvement in the then-legal Communist Party. The party was implicated in a failed coup in 1965 and later banned.

The report acknowledged that as a "fractured mosaic of islands" with a history of political instability and regional and ethnic conflict, Indonesia's case for a consensus model of parliamentary decision-making is persuasive.

The government emphasizes deliberation, compromise and consensus rather than voting, which is regarded as divisive.

But after more than 20 years of political calm and economic development, "the cult of stability" is overemphasized, the report argued, and a greater range of political expression, activity and dissent could be tolerated without harm.

# Thailand Unveils Newly Renovated Ancient Capital

The Associated Press

**SUKHOTHAI, Thailand**—After 25 years of excavation and restoration, Thailand has officially reopened one of Asia's great Buddhist centers, an ancient royal capital dating from what some call its "golden age."

Experts have peeled away centuries of jungle growth and soil and partly restored 193 Buddhist temples, moats and other structures that 700 years ago were part of the powerful city of Sukhothai.

The park was formally opened Sunday by Princess Sirindhorn, a student of Thai culture and eldest daughter of King Bhumibol Adulyadej, the latest in a royal line that Thai regard as having begun in 1253 with the first king of Sukhothai.

The effort to save Sukhothai from jungle undergrowth and thieves began in 1953 but stalled several years later. Work resumed in the mid-1960s and gained momentum in 1978 when Thailand and UNESCO began a \$10 million renovation.

# Quake Hits Northern Turkey

Reuters

**ANKARA**—An earthquake demolished three houses and damaged others Sunday night in Gushane Province, a remote area of northeast Turkey about 300 kilometers (190 miles) from the Soviet frontier, official sources said Monday. No casualties were reported.

# England Asks Whether Sound of Shopping Should Disturb Day of Rest

By Craig Whitney  
New York Times Service

**LONDON**—In England, you can buy a newspaper legally on Sunday, but not a book; drugs in a drugstore, but not dental floss; partly cooked tripe at the butcher's, but not fresh meat or fish and chips.

Not, at any rate, according to a law restricting trading hours on Sundays that has been on the books in one form or another for most of the past hundred years. It also re-

quires stores to close by 8 P.M. most weekdays.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tried to do away with all restrictions two years ago, and suffered a rare defeat in the House of Commons even though everybody seems to agree that the existing hodgepodge ought to be cleaned up.

This fall, the battle over the law is heating up again, with feelings about private enterprise, class, religion and even race all running high. England is not the only country

in the European Community with restrictions on store hours. Every one of the 12 members has laws barring shops of one kind or another from opening on Sundays. In West Germany, most stores also have to close promptly at 6:30 every night and 1:30 most Saturday afternoons.

In London, some shopkeepers in some neighborhoods just ignore the law, if the local authorities let them get away with it, and open up or sell forbidden items on Sunday. In

Hampstead, for example, people come for a walk in the park and afterward, a stroll down the high street. Linda Bennett, a buyer for Tanners, a leather goods and accessories shop on the street, is one of many shopkeepers who open on Sunday, and it is one of her busiest days.

"It gives people who work a chance to shop on a less crowded weekend day than Saturday," she said. "My employees all want to work Sunday because it's only six hours and they make more money per hour."

But in the cathedral town of York, the authorities prosecute merchants who disregard the law, according to John Rigby, a member of the city council. As Canon Ralph Mayland, the cathedral treasurer, put it: "When you walk through York on a Sunday morning, there's no press of people coming out of the shops, no ambulances screaming, and you hear the bells pealing out and you know God is in his heaven and all is well, really."

Sunday is not the sabbath for everybody, as Mark Benson, a Conservative Party member from London, found when he quoted from Genesis 2:2 in trying, unsuccessfully, to convince the party conference last month not to call for changes in the law again. "And

on the seventh day God finished his work which he had made, and he rested on the seventh day," he read, before being shouted down with "That was Saturday!"

Observant Jews do close their businesses on Saturdays under existing law. Neighborhoods like

most important shopping day of the week."

Maurice Healy, director of the National Consumer Council, a government-funded research group that supports liberalization of trading hours on Sundays and weekday evenings, said, "People have never been very

good about putting a value on consumers' time," said "Saturday is an absolute shambles now," he said. "You've got to take Johnny to a soccer game in the morning, Mary has dancing lessons in the afternoon, and somehow you've got to get everybody together to go to Marks & Spencer in the afternoon to buy shoes. What we're saying is that opening up Sunday shopping will allow people to manage their time that much better."

Dr. Michael Schultz, director of a campaign to retain Sunday shopping restrictions that is called Keep Sunday Special, proposes allowing a small number of businesses, such as gas stations, news agents, small general food stores, travel kiosks, and garden centers, to be open on Sundays. He favors restrictions so that most families will have at least one day a week to spend together, undistracted by shopping or the necessity to go to work.

The leading retail employees' organization, the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, is also against Sunday trading, partly reflecting a strong religious strain among its 387,000 members, about two thirds of whom are women.

The union's opposition is based on the assumption that allowing stores to open on Sundays or late at night would mean that thousands of employees would be forced to work them. The union also dismisses claims that wider Sunday trading would actually create 125,000 full- and part-time jobs.

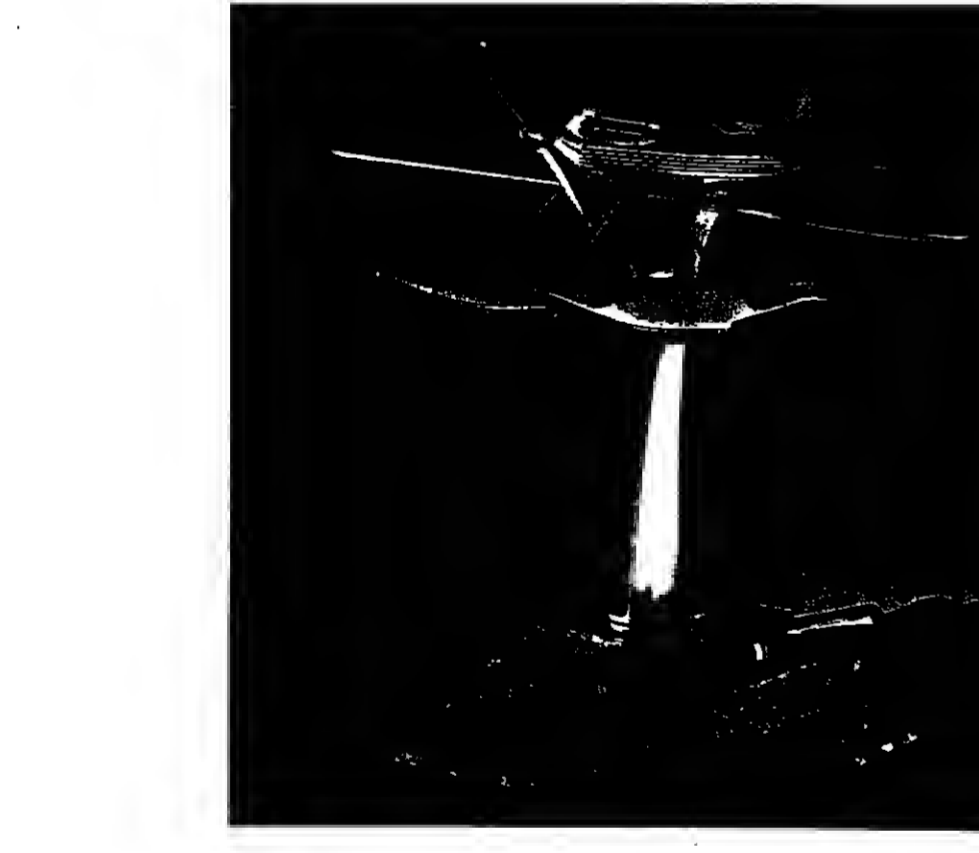
Even British big business is not unanimously in favor of lifting the restrictions. Peter Lewis, chairman of the John Lewis partnership department stores, said he believed the quality of merchandising in his stores would suffer if they opened Sundays.

The government, anxious not to suffer embarrassment again, is shopping around for consensus on an acceptable compromise before it introduces a new bill next year or the year after. Timothy Renton, a Home Office official, said recently that the bill would probably propose "total deregulation—for part of the day" and advocate of liberalization are prepared to accept a lifting of the Sunday ban for six hours a day.

"None of us should seek to impose on each other uniform rules on how we spend our special day of rest," Mr. Renton said. "If we can get this point over, then much of the heat and passion will go out of the issue."



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# U.S. No-How and the Lab Gap

With Fewer Facilities, Bunsen Burners Baffle Young

By Boyce Rensberger and Barbara Vobejda  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON**—The most effective method ever devised for teaching science, having students do experiments in a classroom laboratory to enable them to see the results, is slowly vanishing from American schools.

The proportion of science classes that use "hands-on" activities has dropped 15 to 27 percent, depending on the grade, during a recent 10-year period, according to a nationwide study done for the National Science Foundation.

The result is obvious to David Walker, a teaching assistant at the University of Maryland who supervises labs for students in introductory chemistry.

"They don't know how to use Bunsen burners," he said. He added, "We would expect them to know how to use a balance, burettes to titrate, read volumes, how to light Bunsen burners. You could talk to any teaching assistant and they would agree that students don't have very good lab skills."

Dan Hatten, a graduate student, has seen the same problems in the physics lab courses that he teaches at the university.

He said that "a lot of them are not good with equipment" and they "lack a sense of wiring simple circuits from a diagram, which is quite straightforward."

The students, he said, are missing the scientific common sense they should be gaining from high school physics courses.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Hatten are witnessing the results of what a number of studies report as a dramatic decline in the amount of time high school students spend in labs. In 1977, for example, 53 percent of the high school science classes surveyed included some form of laboratory exercise. When the survey

was retaken in 1985-1986, that share had dropped to 39 percent. Most science educators consider the higher figure far too low.

Science and education groups express growing concern over the poor performance of American students on standardized science tests, especially compared with students in other countries. These groups have urged schools to devote more time and money to science labs, but their efforts often have been thwarted by a variety of factors.

Increasing attention to the question of animal rights has brought pressure to find alternatives to laboratory dissection, with some state legislatures proposing bans on dissection.

Many school systems have given up physics and chemistry experiments that require intense heat, such as from a Bunsen burner or a hot plate, because liability insurance companies consider the risk too great. Anne Arnold County in Maryland dropped a chemistry experiment using mercuric oxide several years ago because of concerns about the toxicity of mercury.

In some cases, the lack of lab work may be a by-product of the shortage of qualified science teachers. Studies have shown that many science educators are not teaching in the field in which they special-

ized, making it more difficult for them to conduct a solid laboratory course.

Another force pushing schools away from science labs is the high-technology allure of computers. Although experts in teaching say some uses of computers are valuable, they note that trivial applications, which are far more common, are hurting science education.

Among the worst examples, experts say, are computerized simulations of experiments that students used to do themselves.

Specialists in science education say lab work is valuable for several reasons. For one thing, most students remember more of what they learn by doing than of what they read in a book or hear in a lecture.

Ray Hannapel, director of research on teaching and learning at the National Science Foundation, cited the old Chinese proverb: "I hear and I forget. I see and I remember. I do and I understand."

Another value of lab work, scientists say, is that it shows students that science is fundamentally unlike any other supposed source of knowledge. It advances not on lofty pronouncements by authoritarian figures but on data-hard evidence of real events that happen in experiments or under rigorous observation of the natural world.

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# If Nonvoters Had Voted, The Winner Would Be...

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK**—What if they gave an election and everybody came? If all the Americans who did not vote in 1988 had done so, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll, the victor would have been—George Bush.

The main difference: In an election with a turnout of 100 percent, Mr. Bush's margin would have been greater than it was in the actual contest, in which less than 50 percent of the eligible voters went to the polls.

On Nov. 8, Mr. Bush defeated Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts by about 8 percentage points, or 54 percent to 46 percent of the vote for the major party candidates. The poll estimated that if 100 percent had voted, instead of the actual 48.72 percent, Mr. Bush would have won by about 11 percentage points.

The survey found that Mr. Bush would have been helped by a bigger turnout, because a vast majority of those who did not vote were young. Three-quarters of the nonvoters were under the age of 45 and two-fifths were under 30. These young nonvoters would have chosen Mr. Bush by a much bigger margin than the rest of the population, and were more pro-Bush than the young people who actually voted.

Why didn't the nonvoters vote? Thirteen percent of them said they were too busy, 13 percent more said they disliked the candidates and 4 percent said they did not care. But by far the most important reason, given by 37 percent, was that they could not vote because they were not registered. Of this group, 54 percent said they would have voted for Mr. Bush and 31 percent for Mr. Dukakis.

مركز من الأصيل



ARTS / LEISURE

Back to Baroque in Fashion and Jewelry

PARIS—There is a renaissance of the lavish, the baroque, the swashbuckling this winter. Designers have dipped into history and favor the Middle Ages, when velvet, gliding, tapestry weaves and sumptuous sleeves were fashion friends at court.

SUZY MENKES

hats, embroidered bags, gaudy, buckled shoes and courtiers' capes. Dior has come up with the modern-day Elizabethan doublet—carpet-embroidered jackets with fur banding the sleeves. Christian Lacroix's couture collection was a feast of decoration: medieval armor plating as a richly embroidered bustier; a Byzantine cross in multicolored stones on black satin; hucaneer boots embroidered with gilded crosses on velvet.

Footwear is following the courtly rituals, with jewel-encrusted mules and embroidered boots at Charles Jourdan, which even has an evening purse shaped like a crown in a collection aptly named "Les Lissons Luxueux."

On Monday, in the gilded grandeur of the British Embassy in Paris, the jewelry designer Elizabeth Gage showed a collection that is suffused with history. Lady Ferguson, the ambassador's wife, a client and friend, enthuses about the bold and vivid jewels.

"The pieces are so interesting, with a tremendous sense of color," she says. "And she's such a good advertisement for her own work, because she always wears a lot."

On Elizabeth Gage's fingers are rings that express her style: an intricately carved borseman on an amber-colored glass intaglio dating from the pre-Christian era and set in heavy gold; a sun radiating from a central diamond for one of her deep "Templar" rings, and a curving gold dolphin set with stones. Around her neck is a Minoan medallion—acquired 20 years ago when Gage lived in Crete and absorbed the textured and band-hammered finishes in gold that are a hallmark of her style.

The heart of each piece is the stone—a bluish pink tourmaline carved into the shape of a woman's face, with her wavy hair traced in the surrounding gold; a Roman bronze head, now with a patina of verdigris, set above a gold torso studded with a ruby for its heart. Historic coins—a new collection will be entirely of Tudor coinage—are a specialty, and often come from the fields around Elizabeth Gage's English country cottage in Cheltenham.

"I like history," she says. "What started me off was going to the medieval room at the British Museum and seeing strong, voluptuous rings that were wearable today. I developed my Renaissance jewels from that inspiration."

The stones come mainly from Germany, where Gage finds both heritage pieces and gems that are protean animals and images from nature—like a pair of tourmaline towbirds with proud cockatoos—or they are copied from historical engravings.

Gage's strength is in color and harmonious mixes. Her choice of semiprecious stones includes watery green peridot with limpid amethyst; tourmalines in dusky pink, blue, pale green, offset by mail, black onyx or shiny black and white enamel. An ammonite fossil ("That's 175 million years old") is embedded in gold and hung on apple coral beads that look like succulent ripe cherries. Jasper is flecked and patterned like a leopard skin.

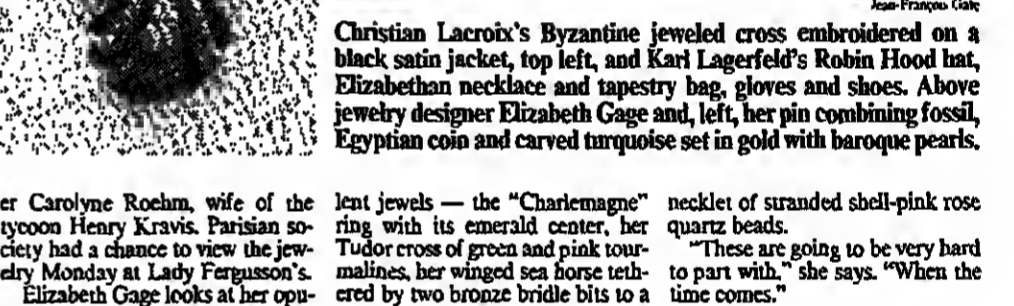
"Jewelry is decorative, sumptuous, magical, and I try to keep all that," she explains. "I have to have the stone before me to find the color harmonies. I love the different colors to be found in spinels and tourmalines, although I also work in emeralds, sapphires and rubies. One of the most wonderful stones I have seen was an imperial topaz from Russia, which was a sparkling pinky lilac and very inspirational. I buy whatever stone speaks to me."

Gage started her career 25 years ago by making pieces for herself and friends. She studied at a silversmith's college and was asked by Cartier in New York to create designs for them.

She now works from a shop in Albemarle Street, off London's Bond Street, selling rings from the equivalent of \$2,500 and pins from \$12,500, with much higher prices for exceptional pieces, such as the necklace of Japanese Biwa pearls surrounded with diamonds, set as a medieval chain with a blood red rubellite center. That is the centerpiece of her Paris show, at the Plaza Athene Hotel from Tuesday evening through Thursday.

"Pearls have a fascination for me because they have such extraordinary lusters," she says. "I love South Sea baroque pearls because of their size and shape." Her favorite is a pearl fired with pink and blue, which she has set in a pin with blue tourmalines.

Her annual exhibitions at the Carlyle Hotel in New York (the October show was a sellout) have brought her devoted American clients, who include the dress designer



The English decorator Jane Churchill lavishly used fabric for the show house in New York.

'English' Look in New York

By Patricia Leigh Brown

NEW YORK—It's rather like a salad, you know? The decorator Georgina Fairholme was not discussing sprouts, coarsettes or subergines; but the delicate mixture of greens in the living room she designed for the Royal Oak Foundation, an American charity that raises funds for the National Trust of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, set out to create a show house that would feature only English style.

Although Americans may be suffering from potpourri poisoning and chintz withdrawal, Anglophilia lives on. So ubiquitous is the thirst for English decoration that the Royal Oak Foundation, an American charity that raises funds for the National Trust of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, set out to create a show house that would feature only English style.

The foundation has called on a group of English decorators, including Fairholme and Emily Todhunter (who live in New York) and Nina Campbell, Jane Churchill, Helen Cooper, Christopher Hodcox and Miami Russell, Christopher Neville and the international English design company of Laura Ashley.

The show house includes Madison Avenue as well as Pimlico Road, although a few English practitioners, like David Hicks and the firm of Colfax & Fowler, will be missing. The Americans include Arnold Copper, Robert Metzger, Dennis Rolland, David Salomon and Harriette Levine.

The Britons came with tassels, cushions and credentials. Lady Elizabeth Ashcomb owns Sudeley Castle in Gloucestershire and the home furnishings company of the same name. Jane Churchill is married to Lord Charles Churchill, brother of the Duke of Marlborough. Viscount David Lindley, whose desk is shown in Christopher Neville's room, is the son of Princess Margaret. And the benefit chairwoman, Linda Mortimer, is a granddaughter of Lord Curzon, a former viceroy of India. Some of the proceeds from the show house will go toward the restoration of her ancestral home, Kedleston Hall, the Robert Adam masterpiece recently acquired by the National Trust.

The most interesting aspects of the show house

are the trans-Atlantic differences about what constitutes English style. Among the British designers, there is a sense that a few Yankees have gone too far. "Some do get a little carried away," said Fairholme, who is a chairman of the show house and has been practicing English style in America for 16 years. "Real English style is a bit more sparse."

It is arguable that the most important design appearances in English country houses are the portable space heater and the hot water bottle, neither of which can be found at the show house. "I think American interpretations of the English country house can be rather funny," said Campbell, who was recently appointed decorator to the Duke and Duchess of York and whose clients include Rod Stewart and Ringo Starr. "They have a nostalgic feeling about country houses, when the reality is, you get pneumonia and they're not very comfortable."

Campbell's upstairs ladies' sitting room is quite comfortable. Chintz is subdued by a dark blue background. Walls are decorated with works of art that "aren't frightfully good." Therein lies a lesson for American decorators emulating English style. "There is a knack in England for giving things a lived-in look," Campbell said. "Little bits and pieces that are funny or scrappy and loved give a room a lived-in feel."

A few American decorators do not like funny and scrappy and lived-in. "I'm all for heritage, but let's face it, I'm American," said Metzger, who decorated an upstairs hallway in part with a Ziegfeld Follies backdrop by the architect Joseph Urban. "Americans are more high style."

To Copper, a self-described "American Anglophile," English style is a wood-paneled gentleman's library. Copper restored the original pine and glazed the top of the wood to emulate the grain of pecan. The armchairs have slipcovers in a cream-colored silk damask, and the sofas in red floral-patterned linen and silk.

"I don't like overdecorated rooms," Copper said. "What looks good in Blenheim doesn't work in low-ceilinged Park Avenue apartments."

Indonesia Is Rated On Rights Study Sees Gains But Urges More

By Steven Erlanger

BANGKOK—In an extensive report on Indonesia, a human rights group said that some improvement has been made in political and civil rights, but the country was now stable enough to do better.

The organization, Asia Watch, based in Washington, urged the United States to do more to encourage the Jakarta government to further relax restraints on political and civil rights.

Thirteen years after Indonesia invaded the former Portuguese colony of East Timor and later annexed it, the report, which was issued Sunday, said, "Some of the worst excesses of the occupation forces have abated, but the Indonesian people continue to suffer the violations of fundamental rights."

In the last year, the report said, more than 100 political prisoners have been freed from prison in East Timor, and "there have been comparatively few documented cases of disappearances, torture or extrajudicial execution," common in the period after the Indonesian invasion of 1975.

The Indonesians overthrew a factio rule by the Revolutionary Front of East Timor, a group which had won a civil war following rapid Portuguese decolonization. The rebels continue to oppose Indonesian authority.

But progress merely highlights shortcomings, the report arguing severe restrictions on access to East Timor by independent journalists and investigators, a pervasive security apparatus, continued arrests on "arbitrary grounds" and a failure to account for "all the hundreds of the many thousands thought to have disappeared in 1975" while in custody.

Indonesia has said it was gradually lifting restrictions on travel, East Timor and has allowed journalists and diplomats to visit the island. It also allows the International Committee of the Red Cross to operate there.

The Asia Watch report, which was written by Diane F. O'Riordan, a consulting lawyer for the organization, also criticized a prosecution of Muslim leaders on political charges in which the report said that Indonesian judiciary is not fully independent and has acquiesced in death prosecutions of government opponents on charges of subversion.

Physical abuse of detainees appears to be common throughout Indonesia, the report said, and restrictions continued on the return of former political prisoners after more than 20 years after their imprisonment in the then-legal Communist Party. The party was implicated in a failed coup in 1965 and was banned.

The report acknowledged that a "fractured mosaic of ethnic and regional and ethnic conflict" Indonesia's case for a consensus model of parliamentary democracy making it rest-ative.

The government emphasizes a liberation, a compromise and a sense of unity rather than young who regarded as divisive.

But after more than 20 years of political calm and economic development, the report argued, a greater range of political expression, activity and dissent must be tolerated without harm.

Thailand Unveils Newly Renovated Ancient Capital

SUKHOTHAI, Thailand—After 25 years of excavation and restoration, Thailand has officially unveiled the site of Asia's first Buddhist center, an ancient city that flourished from what would be the 13th to the 15th centuries.

Excavations have peered into the ruins of the city, showing a well-planned city with a central palace and a grid of streets. The site is now a national park and a UNESCO World Heritage site.

The site was founded by King Ramkhamhaeng, who is credited with inventing Thai script and the Thai alphabet. The city was a major center of trade and culture in Southeast Asia.

The site is now a national park and a UNESCO World Heritage site. It is one of the best-preserved ancient cities in Southeast Asia.

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signature \_\_\_\_\_ IT 1122



Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	268.00	267.00	267.00	+1.00
AT&T	152.00	151.00	151.00	+1.00
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00

NYSE 4 A.M. volume	128,000,000
NYSE 4 P.M. volume	7,000,000
Amex 4 A.M. volume	1,000,000
Amex 4 P.M. volume	1,000,000
OTC 4 A.M. volume	111,000,000
OTC 4 P.M. volume	1,000,000
NYSE volume up	4,000,000
NYSE volume down	2,000,000
Amex volume up	3,000,000
Amex volume down	2,000,000
OTC volume up	1,000,000
OTC volume down	1,000,000

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	128.10	128.10	+0.10
Industrial	128.10	128.10	+0.10
Finance	128.10	128.10	+0.10

**Monday's NYSE Closing**  
Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.
Advanced	3.00
Declined	2.00
Unchanged	1.00
Total Issues	1.00
New Issues	1.00

Close	Chg.	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	+0.10	+1.00	+2.00
Industrial	+0.10	+1.00	+2.00
Finance	+0.10	+1.00	+2.00
Utilities	+0.10	+1.00	+2.00
Transp.	+0.10	+1.00	+2.00

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00

Class	Close	Chg.
Bonds	87.1	-0.2
Utilities	87.1	-0.2
Industrials	87.1	-0.2

Class	Prev.
Advanced	3.00
Declined	2.00
Unchanged	1.00
Total Issues	1.00
New Issues	1.00

Nov. 18	Sales	Nov. 19	Sales	Nov. 20	Sales	Nov. 21	Sales
18,000	1,000	18,000	1,000	18,000	1,000	18,000	1,000

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	128.10	128.10	128.10	+0.10
Amex	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00
Composite	128.10	128.10	128.10	+0.10

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	128.10	128.10	+0.10
Finance	128.10	128.10	+0.10
Utilities	128.10	128.10	+0.10
Transp.	128.10	128.10	+0.10

Class	Prev.
Advanced	3.00
Declined	2.00
Unchanged	1.00
Total Issues	1.00
New Issues	1.00

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	115.00	114.00	+1.00
Industrial	115.00	114.00	+1.00
Finance	115.00	114.00	+1.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
178.00	176.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	178.00	176.00	177.00	+1.00
152.00	151.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	152.00	151.00	151.00	+1.00
115.00	114.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00

# NYSE Mixed in Light Trading

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed mixed Monday in light trading after investors emerged from the sidelines late in the session to snatch up some blue-chip issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had risen 9.96 Friday, gained 3.56 to close at 2,063.97.

Declines led advances, however, by almost a 9:1 ratio. Volume was about 120.43 million shares, up slightly from 119.32 million traded Friday.

Broader market indexes posted modest declines. The NYSE composite index dropped 0.10 to 128.10. Standard & Poor's 500 index fell 0.25 to close at 266.22. The price of an average share lost 2 cents.

Joseph Barthel, director of technical strategy at Butcher & Singer Inc., attributed the late rush to buy blue chips to nervous investors trying to make money with little risk.

"Any money in the stock market is going to liquidity and safety," he said.

Mr. Barthel said the reason for the market's weak performance was that recent economic indicators, coupled with the dollar's weakness, had pointed to inflationary pressures, making bonds more attractive than stocks.

"The place to be right now is in short-term interest-rate vehicles," he said. "If you can get 8 percent interest for 3-month Treasury bills... there's no reason to venture into stocks."

Mr. Barthel also said the market no longer saw takeover activity in the same light because it had become concerned over debt.

"The concern is that if there's an economic slowdown, pressure will be put on the junk bond market," he said, referring to high-risk, high-yield bonds often used to finance takeovers and leveraged buyouts.

"The deals will keep coming in, but at a slower pace," he said.

"This is a fragile time," said Eugene Peroni Jr., chief technical analyst at Janney Montgomery Scott in Philadelphia, who said market participants were viewing the latest takeover news "with caution."

Besides keeping a wary eye on takeover activity, Mr. Peroni said investors were "overplaying" their concerns about the dollar and interest rates and had acquired a new worry: the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

OPEC is meeting in Vienna this week to try to halt overproduction by some member states.

"The stock market appears to be trying to carve a bottom in the 2040 area," Mr. Peroni said, noting that negative psychology was pushing it toward the lower end of this year's trading spectrum.

He added, however, that lower prices could help attract new players.

"I see a range between 2,040 to 2,090 in the short term. On the positive side, we should get a reflexive rally in the next few days," he predicted.

RJR Nabisco was the most active issue, up 1/4 to 85 1/4.

Kansas City Power followed, up 1/4 to 31 1/4. The stock goes ex-dividend on Tuesday.

Texas Utilities was third, unchanged at 28 1/4. IBM was off 1/4 to 115 1/4. AT&T was up 1/2 to 28.

The Amex market value index rose 0.50 to close at 287.17. The price of an average share gained 2 cents.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low Close

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 High	52 Low	Close	Chg.
178.00	176.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	178.00	176.00	177.00	+1.00
152.00	151.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	152.00	151.00	151.00	+1.00
115.00	114.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00

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152.00	151.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	152.00	151.00	151.00	+1.00
115.00	114.00	Amgen	1.00	1.00	15.00	115.00	114.00	114.00	+1.00

مكتبات الأصيل

(Continued on next left-hand page)



INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

Surging Tokyo Exchange Keeps Shattering Records

By PATRICK L. SMITH

TOKYO — Only a month ago, brokers here were spending a good deal of their time fretting over the fragility of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the downside risk of investing at prevailing prices. Indeed, with the collapse of a powerful stock speculator based in Osaka and concerns about the disclosure of "false-name" accounts as a consequence of the Recruit Cosmos share-trading scandal, individual investors were record sellers of stock in October.

But with a record high in the Nikkei average of 225 stocks on Friday, topped by yet another record on Monday, the talk in Kabutocho, Tokyo's financial district, is all about the strength of the current rally. There is only one obvious question: What happened?

On Monday the Nikkei average advanced 104.06 points on heavy volume to a new high of 29,284.26. While there are signs that the rally of the past several sessions may moderate, a Nikkei of 30,000 by the end of the year — a dicey prediction six months ago — is now widely considered a probability.

"That is less than 800 points above today's close," a local broker said Monday evening. "For us, the issue is how much further the market will advance next year."

For many analysts, the market's current surge simply began several weeks later than it should have. On Oct. 18, the Nikkei average hit 27,142, its recent bottom, and that was a month after the Tokyo bond market responded to signs that the Bank of Japan felt less threatened by inflation and would see less need to tighten monetary policy.

Both long- and short-term interest rates have dropped sharply since highs recorded in early September. The yield on the benchmark No. 105 government bond has fallen from 4.75 percent in mid-October to about 4.6 percent at present.

The other big factors behind the current rally have been corporate profitability and the strengthened yen. Among non-financial companies, earnings are up 58 percent from last year for the six months through September; for the 12 city banks listed on the exchange, they have increased 38 percent in the same period.

THE CHIEF economist at Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd., Ron Napier, said, "It's very clear that profitability has been stronger than anyone had expected. Pleasant earnings surprises are a primary factor in the market's current performance."

The increasing strength of the yen over the past several weeks has also boosted prices, analysts said, although it is not a classic case of funds drifting from the lackluster New York market back to Tokyo. Japanese institutions and individuals simply do not have positions on Wall Street that are large enough to make such a shift more than a minor factor in a Tokyo rally.

Rather, the strong yen is viewed as positive for Japanese equities because it will hold down import costs, and therefore both inflation and interest rates. In addition, the Bank of Japan's recent forays into the foreign-exchange markets in support of the dollar has injected substantial new liquidity into the system.

Disorderly movements in either direction in the yen/dollar rate are a threat to the stock market at this point, analysts believe. With no real change in the U.S. deficit situation in prospect, this means the market is assuming continued central-bank activity to insure a gradual rate of yen appreciation.

"Exchange rates were uncertain even up to the early part of October," said Takeshi Ohta, the Bank of Japan's deputy governor for international affairs. "Now when the markets look at

See TOKYO, Page 15

Sight and Sound: Sony Banks Heavily on Video Walkman

By David E. Sanger

TOKYO — For the past two months, passengers boarding the Hokuriku, a 16-hour overnight express train from Tokyo to Sapporo, have been given a new toy just for the ride: a combination television set and videocassette recorder, shrunk to the size of a tall paperback book.

The passengers are among the first to test Sony Corp.'s 2.4-pound (1.1-kilogram) Video Walkman, a device that Japan's best-known inventor of consumer gadgetry predicts will forever change the way people use videocassette recorders.

Many in Japan's cutthroat electronics industry think that Sony is wrong and that it has produced nothing more than a souped-up miniature television set.

But few doubt that the three-inch (7.5-centimeter) screen and battery-operated

VCR, already a hit on the commuter lines, will be the battleground of the next video war — and no one has more at stake than Sony.

Still smarting from the failure of Betamax, the video format that lost out to VHS, Sony is staking much of its future "personal video," a new genre of product, based on small, from videocassettes, in which the Walkman is among the first.

The company says it already is producing 20,000 units a month and still cannot meet demand.

A few weeks ago, the first machines started appearing in the United States, in time to become a \$1,000 Christmas gift. But it will be years, Sony executives concede, before anyone can tell whether the multimillion-dollar gamble will pay off.

"This has been our goal for 20 years," said Minoru Morin, the Sony executive

and former engineer who supervised the two-year development of the Video Walkman. "We always knew that as soon as VCRs were shrunk to a hand-held size, there would be thousands of new uses."

In an automobile, the machine could become a video pacifier, with prerecorded cartoons calming a back seat full of noisy children. In the office or far traveling sales representatives, it could serve as a miniature projector to accompany sales pitches, replacing product catalogues. In college lecture halls, it could be the savior for bored students sitting in the back.

Up to now, only one other Japanese firm, the giant Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., has come out with a competing hand-held VCR television, a larger and somewhat clunkier machine that has made little impact.

"We think that, so far, personal video

is a niche product," appealing to a narrow group of customers, a spokesman for JVC Corp. said recently. JVC is the Matsushita subsidiary that was instrumental in defeating Sony's Beta standard.

But with the Beta debacle behind it, Sony is suddenly dealing from tremendous strength.

After several years of lackluster performance, it has just reported net income for the second fiscal quarter of \$96.9 million, a 174 percent increase from a year earlier. Sales soared 46 percent, to \$3.92 billion, in the quarter.

Perhaps most important, Sony, which has always been held in higher regard abroad than at home, posted much of its gain in the Japanese market, where many of its hopes are pinned.

How much the Video Walkman will contribute to Sony's future is debatable.

The machine is an engineering marvel, not a technological one. All its functions have long been available to anyone who connects a fully functional VCR to a television set.

The difference is size and portability. Mr. Morin talks of the bureaucrat who can record the news and perhaps an entertainment show on a Video Walkman whirring away in his briefcase and then replay it on the long ride home.

But many believe that Sony's hopes to replicate the success of the compact audio Walkman may be misplaced.

Sanae Suzuki Rawie, the senior consumer electronics analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities in Tokyo, said: "Listening to music is easy, it's relaxing, and you can do other things. But you

See SONY, Page 14

AMEX Most Active, AMEX Stock Index, and various market data columns.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, London, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Value. Includes entries for Argentina, Australia, Austria, etc.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, and 360-day rates.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Term, and Rate. Includes entries for Dollar, Swiss, Sterling, etc.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and Term. Includes entries for 1-month CD, 3-month CD, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and Yield. Includes entries for Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, etc.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Change. Includes entries for Hong Kong, London, etc.

Armco, Kawasaki Link Up

U.S. Steelmaker Sells Stake in Unit

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — Armco Inc. said Monday that it had agreed in principle to sell a 40 percent interest in its Eastern Steel Division to Kawasaki Steel Corp. of Japan for about \$350 million.

The company said that in the future, Kawasaki could raise its stake in the venture in a maximum of 50 percent.

Armco said the venture would assume the debt and employee benefit obligations related to the operations of the division and would be equally managed by Armco and Kawasaki.

Armco said the venture would provide new steelmaking technology for its carbon steel business and give Kawasaki a stake in an American steel operation.

The Eastern Steel Division operates plants at Middletown, Ohio, and Ashland, Kentucky.

The purchase price appears to represent a premium to the value of the stake Armco is selling in the division.

At its current stock price, Armco's total market capitalization is about \$800 million.

Armco, the fifth largest steelmaker in the United States, has been undergoing a restructuring since 1983. After five consecutive years of losses, it had a net profit of \$117.6 million in 1987 on sales of \$2.93 billion.

The revamping has included the discontinuance of its insurance business, the sale of its aerospace and strategic materials group, and the transfer of its oil equipment operations to a joint venture.

Kawasaki, like the others of the big five Japanese steelmakers, has been seeking to diversify and shore up export markets that have been hurt by the strong yen.

Kawasaki reported net profit of 7.64 billion yen in the financial year that ended March 31.

Stocking the Global Supermarket

Marketing Across Borders Challenges Food Concerns

By Steven Greenhouse

PARIS — When Hamish Maxwell, chairman of Philip Morris Inc., was orchestrating his company's takeover of Kraft Inc., he said one of the rationales for the merger was to create a colossus that could sell such products as Cheez Whiz and Jell-O around the globe.

The \$13 billion takeover is the latest and most ambitious move in the food industry's drive to build the global supermarket — to sell the same products in grocery stores and markets around the world.

Coca-Cola, Kellogg's Corn Flakes and Nestlé are sold from Alabama to Zambia, and firms such as Quaker Oats Co., Pillsbury Co. and Philip Morris's Kraft and General Foods units hope to do the same with their products.

But food is a matter of taste and tradition and makes the marketing of brands across national borders an unpredictable business.

Many marketing executives say the trend toward the global supermarket has been fostered by — and is in turn fostering — a growing similarity in consumer tastes around the world. Such a convergence, these theorists say, is a result of the cross-fertilization of cultures, with people traveling more than ever and seeing many of the same movies and television programs.

Yet food marketers are discovering that even with some convergence in consumer tastes, the differences, at least in food, continue to outweigh the similarities.

Mnussaka lovers in Greece might not run to buy Kraft's Philadelphia Cream Cheese while U.S. grits lovers might shun microwaveable chicken tikka dinners from India.

"The globalization of consumer goods markets has become quite trendy," said Ian Davis, a marketing expert in the London office of McKinsey & Co., a management consulting firm.



The globalization of grocery aisles is shown in Paris, where a U.S. breakfast staple, left, is shown next to a French cereal.

Evaluating Performance Abroad

Table with columns: Company, Net Overseas Sales, Percent of Total Sales, Return on Assets, Income Growth '85-'87. Includes entries for Kraft, C.P.C., Heinz, Quaker, Kellogg, Borden, Campbell, Pillsbury.

"Still, it is difficult to take a product that is successful in one country and transpose it into another."

Industry analysts say food companies are starting to copy car, computer and consumer electronics manufacturers in developing a global strategy because they recognize that larger sales mean economies of scale in output and distribution. In addition, food companies see that operating globally can enable them to spend more on research and

development to stay ahead of the competition. And like others before them, food companies find that the lessons they learn in marketing products in one country can help them in others.

Kamran Kashani, a marketing professor at the Imeche business school in Lausanne, Switzerland, said: "There are marketing advantages and manufacturing advantages in taking proven concepts, adapting them here and

See FOODS, Page 11

Nabisco Shares Rise as Bidding Enters 2d Phase

By James Sterngold

NEW YORK — The stock of RJR Nabisco Inc. rose Monday after the announcement that the multibillion-dollar bidding for the company would be extended, which raised the prospect of an even higher price.

Shares of RJR Nabisco moved up \$1.75 to close at \$85.75 on the New York Stock Exchange, after having closed at \$84 on Friday, when the first round of bidding expired.

The bidding battle was set in intensely with the announcement Sunday that a group headed by First Boston Corp. was considering making an offer of \$23.8 billion to \$26.8 billion for the company.

The bid — valued at \$105 to \$118 a share for each of RJR Nabisco's 227 million shares — would almost double the previous highest price paid for any corporation.

The group includes Resource Holdings Associates, a private investment firm, whose principal investors are the Pritzker family of Chicago and Philip Anschutz, another investor.

A group led by F. Ross Johnson, RJR Nabisco's chief executive officer, has offered \$100 a share, or \$22.7 billion. The group included other senior executives of the company and the Wall Street firms of Shearson Lehman Hutton and Salomon Brothers.

The third bidder is Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., the leveraged buyout specialist, which offered \$94 a share, or \$21.3 billion.

The First Boston group did not submit a formal proposal, leaving its offer open to numerous contingencies.

He added that his group's bid would have provided as many as 15,000 RJR Nabisco employees with a stake in the company once it was taken out of public hands.

The statement did not disclose RJR Nabisco decided to give all

See NABISCO, Page 11

Iran Resists Output Pact For OPEC

Youssef M. Ibrahim

VIENNA — Iran said Monday at a meeting of the 13 OPEC oil ministers that it would rather boost its oil output by more than 2 million barrels a day than accept a new production agreement for the cartel.

Oil Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh of Iran dismissed doubts that he would alter his stand and moved to place the blame for failure to reach a new accord on a group led by Iraq and joined by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

OPEC is seeking a way to stop runaway production, which has been as high as 23 million barrels a day, and to slow or stop the steady fall in oil prices.

On the New York Mercantile Exchange, West Texas Intermediate crude for February delivery closed Monday up 2 cents at \$12.80 a barrel.

The meeting is continuation of talks that began Thursday, which have failed to resolve the dispute between Iraq and Iran.

The president of OPEC, Rilwanu Lukman of Nigeria, adjourned the meeting until Wednesday, to allow further bilateral consultations.

But there were few indications Monday that a resolution was near as Iran threatened to join Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates in producing even more oil.

Mr. Aqazadeh said much of the blame for overproduction could be pinned on Arab oil producers who are attempting to intimidate Iran into submitting to their conditions by forcing oil prices down.

"They are overproducing oil and flooding the market," he said. "I ask for Arab Gulf countries to please sit down with us and solve the problem. The problem is the Gulf countries not Iran."

The Iranian official said that See OPEC, Page 15

Maxwell Communication Corporation plc

has acquired control of

Macmillan, Inc.

The undersigned acted as financial advisors to Maxwell Communication Corporation plc.

ROTHSCHILD INC. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LTD.

November 22, 1988







BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Plessey, Fighting Bid, Claims Allies

LONDON — Plessey Co., the British military contractor and telecommunications group, said Monday that international firms had offered to help it fight a hostile £1.7 billion (\$3.09 billion) takeover bid by General Electric Co. of Britain and Siemens AG of West Germany.

A spokesman for Plessey declined to name the companies or disclose how they might help. "I think it's very unlikely that Plessey will be able to fight off a bid on its own," said Francis Broke, electronics analyst at the Kleinwort Benson brokerage.

Krupp Expects to Break Even

ESSEN, West Germany — The steel and engineering group Fried. Krupp GmbH expects to break even in 1988 despite large losses by three subsidiaries, a company spokesman said Monday. The spokesman said the three subsidiaries — Krupp Industrietechnik, Krupp Polysius AG and Total Westfälische Eisenhüttenwerk — had large losses but declined to give figures. Der Spiegel magazine said the total loss was about 400 million Deutsche marks (\$230 million).

FOODS: Firms Are Taking Stock of the Growing Global Supermarket

(Continued from first finance page) there and then repeating that success in several countries.

Even so, it is difficult to discern the rules for success in foreign markets. Industry executives are often puzzled why some products, such as Coca-Cola, delight foreign consumers while others fail. Why, for example, did Perrier, the French mineral water, become a sensation in the United States, while McVitie's Digestive Biscuits, Britain's most popular cookie, has not won the taste buds of Americans?

"On the whole, the reason that companies have been successful in going global — these would include Coca-Cola, Marlboro cigarettes, McDonald's hamburgers, Sony Walkmans — is that they have tended to take a new product idea rather than an old idea," Mr. Davis said. "Launching a soup or a biscuit or a cheese globally is not a new product idea and runs into established competition," he added. "McDonald's was a new way of retailing food. Coke had a new concept in soft drinks."

But sometimes foreign markets do not embrace "new" ideas either. Campbell Soup stumbled in Brazil because canned soup was found distasteful. When some U.S. companies introduced soft cookies in Britain, they failed to catch on because the British much prefer hard cookies.

Even highly successful global

Plessey shares lost 2.5 pence to close at 224.5 pence on the London Stock Exchange. GEC, Britain's biggest electronics group, and Siemens, which ranks fourth in world electronics sales, launched their bid last Wednesday.

A successful takeover would create a European electronics and military-related giant with interests ranging from radar to telecommunications and nuclear power plants. It would challenge the dominance in the industry of U.S. and Japanese groups and would be a major force in the single market being set up by the European Community in 1992.

Analysts said Plessey's existing joint telecommunications venture with GEC, called GPT, would be a major deterrent to an alternative full bidder. If Plessey were to change hands, its half stake in GPT must be offered to GEC at an independently valued price.

Last week's offer is conditional on approval of the British government, which hocked a solo bid by GEC for Plessey in 1986 on competition grounds.

Searle & Co. Says 3 Jurors Contest IUD Case Verdict

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — G.D. Searle & Co. said Monday that three jurors in a case it lost over its Copper-7 intrauterine device contended that the verdict did not represent their true opinion.

A letter to the judge in the case, in which Searle was ordered to pay \$8.75 million in damages, said, "We feel ashamed and embarrassed to be associated with a verdict against our true opinions." The letter was released by Searle, which is a subsidiary of Monsanto Co.

Searle said the three jurors had sent the letter "in an attempt to rectify what we consider an unjust and unsubstantiated verdict." Monsanto said the company was releasing the contents of the letter because the case has had an impact on Monsanto's stock price. Monsanto shares, which had traded at \$87.85, dropped to \$78.625 after the award was announced.

At the opening of the New York Stock Exchange on Monday, Monsanto was off 37.5 cents at \$75.375.

The company said that it had notified the judge that it would release the letter and that the jurors had written on their own initiative.

Ether Kociemba contended in federal court in St. Paul, Minnesota, that the Copper-7 device had caused her to become sterile. The case was completed on Aug. 26; the award was declared on Sept. 9. The letter to Judge Robert Renner is dated Sept. 19.

There has not been a hearing since the judge received the letter, a Monsanto spokesman said, but post-trial hearing is set for Dec. 1. The award was the largest in a case involving the Copper-7 intrauterine device.

NABISCO: Stock Price Rises as Bidding Is Extended

(Continued from first finance page) special committee's decision. The two solid bidders may drop out of the process, leaving only one contender, which at present is not certain to make its offer firm.

If the company ended up with no bidder, its share price would plummet, likely bringing lawsuits from shareholders. The First Boston group proposal would rely heavily on the tax code for delivering value to RJR Nabisco's shareholders.

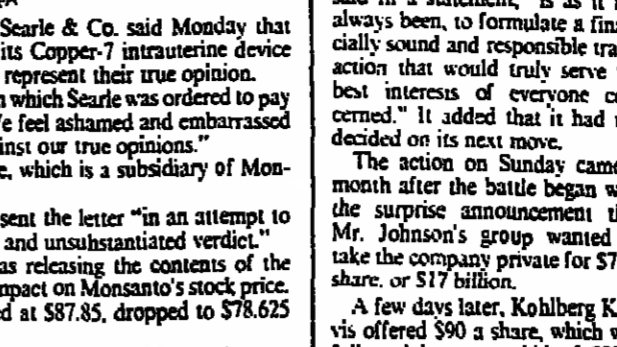
In the first step, Resource Holdings and First Boston would acquire RJR Nabisco's tobacco interests for \$15.75 billion. That transaction would not be completed until next year.

The First Boston group would put up \$1 billion of equity for the acquisition of the tobacco business. A total of \$200 million would come from First Boston and \$800 million from Resource Holdings. The remainder would be borrowed in the form of low-grade, high-yield bonds and loans.

In the second step, shareholders would receive a note for the food business. These would be sold, and the proceeds, up to \$13 billion, passed along to RJR Nabisco's shareholders.

The next result is intended to be a deal in which RJR Nabisco's shareholders would owe no taxes on their profits until the end of 1989.

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Stock Indexes

Table with columns for Index Name, Date, and Value. Includes indices like Nikkei, Dow Jones, and others.

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns for Commodity Name, Date, and Value. Includes items like Wheat, Soybeans, and Oil.

Market Guide

Table listing various market guides and their respective publishers or locations.

U.S. Treasury

Table showing U.S. Treasury bond yields for various maturities.

Spot Commodities

Table listing spot commodity prices for various goods like sugar, coffee, and cotton.

RETURN ON INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR'S INVESTMENT MATCH PROGRAM:

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)

Multiple classified advertisements including Real Estate, Employment, and Auto Shipping. Includes listings for properties in Monaco, Paris, and other international locations, as well as job openings and vehicle services.



# Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low One Year Change

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low One Year Change. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low One Year Change. Lists various stocks and their performance.

(Continued)

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Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low One Year Change. Lists various stocks and their performance.

(Continued)

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 High Low One Year Change. Lists various stocks and their performance.

## Norway Police to Probe Oil Industry Espionage

OSLO — Statoil, the Norwegian state oil firm, has announced that the police would investigate charges that a group of companies tried to sell secret information within the oil industry.

## Pernod Bid for Irish Moves Closer to Success

LONDON — Pernod Ricard, the French drinks group, moved a step closer to acquiring Irish Distillers, the Dublin-based whiskey maker, on Monday, when Britain's Takeover Panel upheld a ruling allowing Pernod to take up acceptance of shares from some Irish shareholders.

## AMEX High-Lows

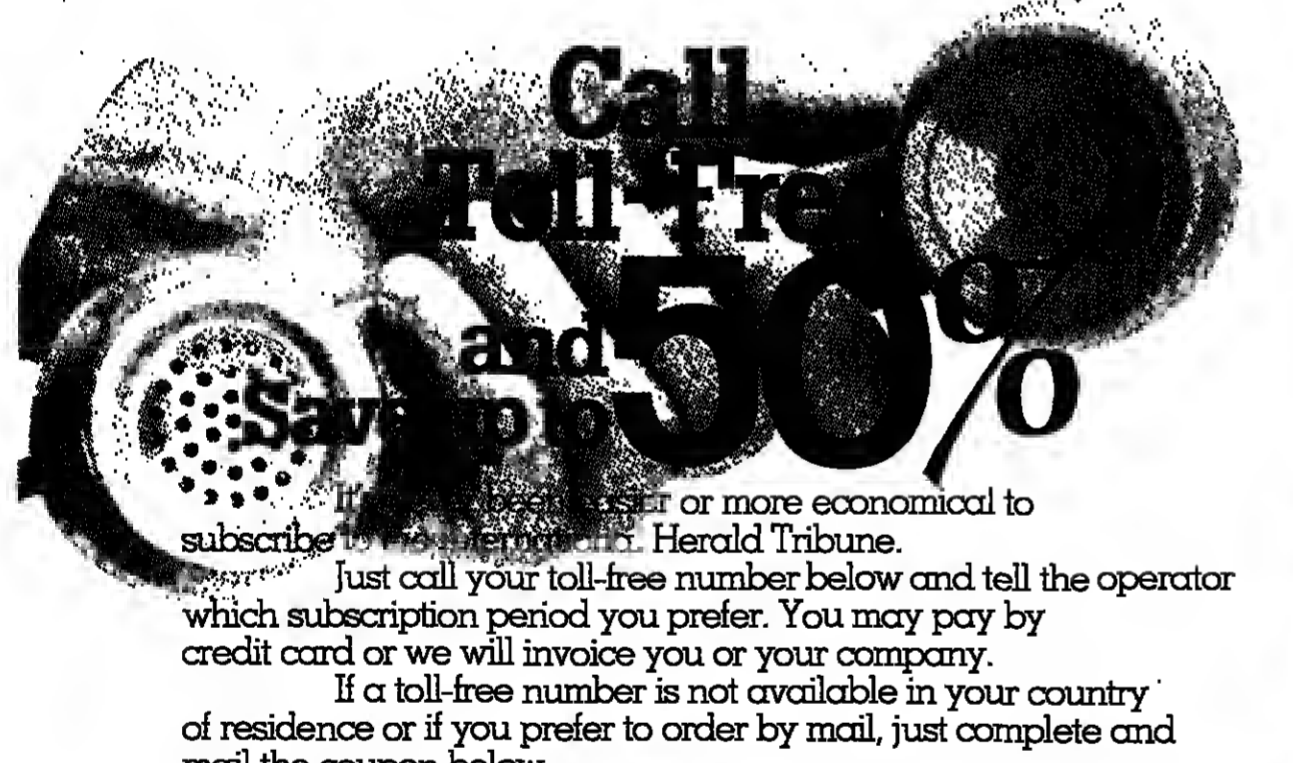
Table with columns: NEW HIGHS, NEW LOWS. Lists various stocks and their performance on AMEX.

## Turkey Is Said to Plan Merger of 4 State Banks

ANKARA — Turkey plans to merge four state-run banks in an effort to increase profitability, a top government official said on Monday.

## NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: NEW HIGHS, NEW LOWS. Lists various stocks and their performance on NYSE.



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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Disney, Murdoch in Pay-TV Venture

NEW YORK — Walt Disney Co. and News International P.L.C. a British unit of Rupert Murdoch's global media empire, said Monday that they had set up a joint venture to beam two pay-television channels via satellite to Britain and Ireland.

Midi Enters the Struggle Over Societe Generale

PARIS — Compagnie du Midi, the diversified French insurance group, entered the struggle over Societe Generale on Monday by unexpectedly announcing acquisition of a stake in an investment company involved in the fray.

SONY: Betting Big on the 'Personal Video' Walkman

(Continued from first finance page) don't want to use your eyes when you are tired or on a jolting train.



Minoru Morio, who oversaw development of the Video Walkman.

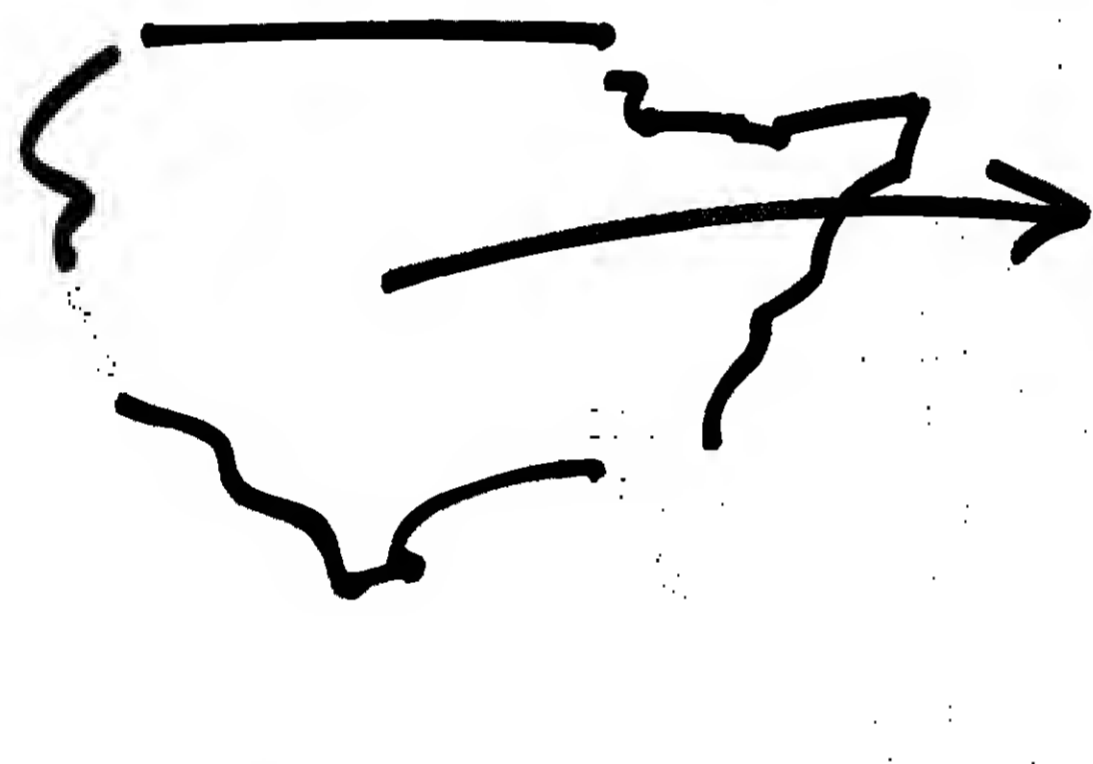
'video magazines' to be sold instead of rented. On the trip to Sapporo, the tapes were free and passengers had a choice of 240 titles — everything from old gangster movies to new 'magazines' featuring fashion

Pillsbury Postpones Burger King Spinoff
MINNEAPOLIS — Pillsbury Co. said Monday that it had delayed to Dec. 19 from Dec. 2 the spinoff of Burger King Corp. to Pillsbury's shareholders, part of its defense against a \$5.23 billion takeover offer from Grand Metropolitan PLC.

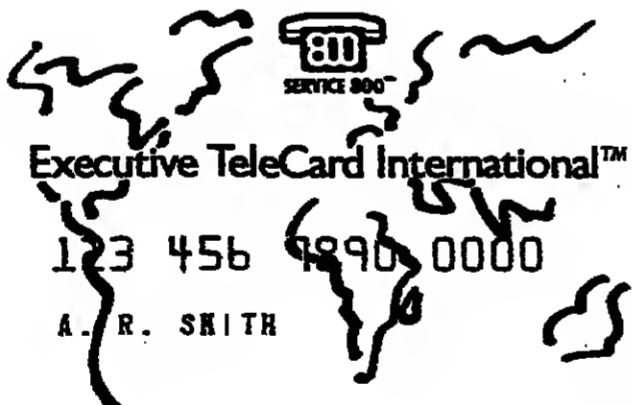
PECHINEY: \$1.26 Billion Takeover in U.S. to Create Packaging Giant

(Continued from page 1) Peltz and Mr. May will buy back Triangle's name from Pechiney as well as Triangle's nonpackaging business and interests.

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Floating-Rate Notes

Table with multiple columns: Dollars, Pounds Sterling, Deutsche Marks, Japanese Yen, E.C.U. Each column lists various floating-rate notes with their respective bid and asked prices.

Advertisement for International Herald Tribune, featuring the newspaper's masthead and a promotional message: 'Now Printed in New York For Same Day Service in Key American Cities.'

Advertisement for Ford Motor Credit Company, including the text 'FOR THE HONORS OF FORD MOTOR CREDIT COMPANY' and details about financing options.

مركز الامن الاحمل



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Slides on Bush's Tax Pledge

NEW YORK — President-elect George Bush sent the dollar sliding again on Monday, when he said that he remained opposed to tax increases as a means of trimming the U.S. budget deficit.

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Mon., Fri. showing London Dollar Rates.

The dollar fell to 1.7283 Deutsche marks at the close in New York, from 1.7375 DM at Friday's close, while it dipped to 121.925 yen from 122.60.

In London earlier, the U.S. currency closed at 1.7265 DM, down from 1.7350 DM at the close on Friday, and at 121.90 yen, compared with 122.65.

OPEC: Iran Resists Pact

(Continued from first finance page) Iraq demands for a higher share of oil production was not a problem so long as Iran preserved its historic position as the next largest oil producer in the cartel after Saudi Arabia.

Ivory Coast Revives Battle for 'Fair' Cocoa Prices

By Jim Brooke
New York Times Service
ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — President Felix Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast has again raised the banner that began his political career in 1952: defense of West African cocoa farmers against "unjust" prices.

France Reported to Help

LONDON — France and Ivory Coast have agreed in principle on a deal to stockpile cocoa, a senior delegate at the International Cocoa Organization said on Monday, in a move aimed at keeping up prices in an oversupplied market.

TOKYO: Surging Market Keeps Shattering Records

(Continued from first finance page) Both are at the heart of the resurgence of Japanese exports.

Neither, however, are some signs that the rally may not be sustainable at its current pace.

For one thing, several more weeks of rosy earnings reports have already been discovered, most analysts say; for another, the impulse to take profit has been increasingly apparent in recent sessions.

Monday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks.

Table of stock prices for various companies.

Table of stock prices for various companies.

Table of stock prices for various companies.

Table of stock prices for various companies.

Table of stock prices for various companies.

Table of stock prices for various companies.

Table of stock prices for various companies.

Table of stock prices for various companies.

Monday's AMEX Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.



BOOKS

AT HOME: Essays 1982-1988

By Gore Vidal. 303 pages. \$18.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

In a mixed review of Richard Ellmann's recent biography of Oscar Wilde, Gore Vidal concludes that Wilde was a good man whose "desire to subvert a supremely bad society was virtuous." By this standard, what Vidal is up to in "At Home: Essays 1982-1988" must also be judged virtuous. For he surely believes America to be a supremely bad society. And his aim in most of these pieces is to knock it for a loop.

What is wrong with American society? Vidal's bill of complaints will be familiar, especially to readers of his previous essay collections, "Rocking the Boat," "Reflections Upon a Sinking Ship," "Homage to Daniel Shay," "Matters of Fact and of Fiction" and "The Second American Revolution."

What is wrong in his view is that there are too many people in it and too many of them are devoted to the idea of the family. There are also too many teachers, and too many of them teach writing. So: "Today's serious novel is apt to be a carefully written treatise text about people who teach school and write teacherly texts to dwindling classes."

There is also sexual confusion in America, he believes. Although "there is no such thing as a homosexual or a heterosexual person" — "only homo- or heterosexual acts" — we "have allowed our governors to divide the population into two teams." One "is good, godly, straight; the other is evil, sick, vicious." We continue to believe in "this wacky division."

Most distressingly to Vidal, we have allowed what he terms the National Security State to take us over. This empire was created in 1947, with the plan of mobilizing all our resources to fight the "terrible specter of communism." Fortunately, all bad things must come to an end. Our huge indebtedness has made the maintenance of the empire a nightmare; and the day Japan stops buying our

Treasury bonds, the troops and the missiles will all come home to a highly restless population.

Though most of the essays here are reviews from The New York Review of Books, they range in subject from the history of commercial flight in the United States, to the excesses of President Reagan, to a defense of the historical novel as the author himself practices its art.

As well as being virtuously subversive, Vidal is witty about everything from America's cultural forgetfulness to Nancy Reagan's attitude toward the proposed equal rights amendment. About Vidal one may paraphrase what he says of the writer Logan Pearsall Smith: Whatever he may or may not have said at the party, he certainly has taken the trouble to get it right on the stairs.

His complaints are also to get him in trouble. Vidal writes that merely for observing that because "the money power" has "shifted from New York to Tokyo," the "long-haired Asiatic colossus" now "takes its turn as world leader, and we — the white race — have become the 'yellow man's burden,'" he has been accused of a "racial invocation of the Yellow Peril."

And for disagreeing with certain Jews about the meaning of history, as well as for attacking the policy of Israel toward Palestinians, he reports that he has been "called an anti-Semite, usually with the adjective 'friendly' or 'virulent' attached."

There may possibly be a hidden agenda behind his animadversions, but judging from this collection, one has to doubt that he disapproves of Jews or Asians nearly as much as he deplores America's Moral Majority.

The collection is also dull in spots. "Mongolia" is mere travelogue. "At Home in a Roman Street" is merely about the author's neighborhood in the Italian capital. And several of the pieces are the merest bookchat, and rather dull bookchat at that, going on and on about the plots of, say, Dashi Powell's novels, or the epistemological ruminations of Italo Calvino's "Mr. Palomar," without arriving at a pointed conclusion.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

MICHAEL Wilder was the surprise winner of the 1988 United States Championship, held at the Riverside Inn in Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, Oct 1 to 17. In a field studied with grandmasters, the 28-year-old international master from Princeton, New Jersey, scored 6½-4½ to capture the \$6,000 first prize.

Wilder demonstrated his tactical proficiency at the expense of the New York grandmaster Lev Alburt in the first round. The variation of the Bogdanian Defense down through 12...Ng2, which Wilder used, was something that Vasily Smyslov, as Black played against him and impressed him with in New York a year ago. To give his bishop a safe retreat, Black gives up his pawn toehold in the center with 8...ed, and he relies on smooth piece development to obtain counterplay.

Perhaps Alburt should have played 15 Nd5 Nd6 to create a backward black c7 pawn on a half-open file. Instead, he rushed an at-

tack on the queen's wing with 15 a3 Bc5 16 Nb3 Bb6 17 Na4, perhaps hoping to lure Wilder into 17...Qe2? 18 Nc6 b9 Re1 Qh5 20 Re8 Ne8 21 Nd4 Nf6 22 Re1 with positional advantages that more than counterbalances the sacrificed pawn.

Only after 17...Ba7 18 c5 Bd7 19 Na5 did Wilder find the moment ripe for 19...Qe2!, which threatened 20...Ng4 21 Rf1 Bc4, winning a piece. After 20 Ne3 Qh5 21 Ne2, Alburt had indeed won a pawn, but with 21...Ng4!, Wilder had created a whirlwind attack.

The key point was that 22 h3 could be smashed by 22...Nf2 23 Kf2 Bc5 24 Bb5! 25 Nb5 Qe2 mate. Thus, Alburt had to play 24 Ne5 Qe5 25 Kf1 and lose his queen after 25...Bb5 26 Nb5 Qe2.

When he forlornly tried to recoup a little material with 27 Ba8, Wilder struck with the deadly 27...Qd3!, which forecast 28 Kg1 (28 Kg2? Re2) 29 Kh1 Qe3 30 Kf1 (29 Bg2? Re2) 30 Ra8, threatening 29...Nd4 fol-



Position after 22 moves

lowed by 30...Qf3 31 Ke1 Ng2 mate. Alburt gave up.

Table with columns for White and Black pieces and their corresponding algebraic notation moves.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 21

Large table of stock market data for various countries including Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Zurich, Tokyo, and others.

Table of stock market data for various countries including Toronto, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Madrid, Milan, Athens, Paris, and Sydney.

ACROSS crossword puzzle grid and clues.

WEATHER forecast for Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania.

JUMBLE word game grid and clues.

JDSPIG advertisement for Goldstar TVs and VCRs.

PEANUTS comic strip panels.

BLONDE comic strip panels.

BEEBLE BAILEY comic strip panels.

DOONESBURY comic strip panels.

ANDY CAPP comic strip panels.

WIZARD OF ID comic strip panels.

Solution to Previous Puzzle grid.

Garfield comic strip panels.

Garfield comic strip panels.

Garfield comic strip panels.

Garfield comic strip panels.

Garfield comic strip panels.

مركزنا للأصل



SPORTS

Eagles Beat Giants, Scrambling NFC East

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — The New York Giants felt exhilaration and despair almost simultaneously here Sunday. One moment Lawrence Taylor had blocked what would have been the decisive field goal; an instant later, there was defensive tackle Clyde Simmons of Philadelphia grabbing the luckiest bounce of his life and running into the end zone.

The Giants and Eagles have played some strange games, and this one will rank right up there. Simmons' 15-yard touchdown run off the blocked field goal attempt by teammate Luis Zendejas gave the Eagles a bewildering 23-17 overtime victory over the Giants.

Philadelphia's triumph in a half-empty, rain-soaked Giants Stadium created a three-way tie for first place in the National Conference East between the Eagles, Giants and Phoenix, all with 7-5 records.

The 6-5 Washington Redskins, playing the 49ers Monday night in San Francisco, had a chance to add to the top-heavy scramble — with just four regular-season games left.

Sunday's ending was full of irony. For one thing, it was exactly 10 years ago that New York quarter-

back Joe Pisarcik fumbled the ball and a game away to Philadelphia's Herman Edwards with 20 seconds left when simply kneeling on the ground would have given the Giants the game. Same end zone, different play.

For another thing, the Eagles won last week when Simmons blocked a field goal attempt by Pittsburgh's Gary Anderson that could have won the game for the Steelers.

Sunday, Simmons was on the other side of the line, waiting for Zendejas to make what Simmons figured would be "an automatic field goal."

But the ever resourceful Taylor got his hand on the ball, and it apparently landed behind the line of scrimmage, right near Simmons. "I didn't see it get blocked; I heard that thud," he said. "I was turning to see if the ball was anywhere near me."

The ball wasn't near Simmons, it was on him. He couldn't help but catch it. He started running and no Giant could stop him until he had crossed the goal line with eight minutes left in overtime.

Many of the Giants, including Coach Bill Parcells, went berserk

if the ball had passed the line of scrimmage, the 13-yard line, the rule calls for it to be treated as a punt and the Giants would have taken possession. But the referee, Tom Dooley, had his microphone open for the entire second half, making even his routine conversation audible. "I've got [the call]; it

was behind the line," he said on more than one occasion as the players rumbled into the end zone.

So, even if Simmons couldn't score, the Eagles would have had another shot at the field goal, because Coach Buddy Ryan had elected to try the fateful kick on third down.

The Giants, understandably, were thrown for a huge loss. A victory would have put them one game ahead of Phoenix — which lost to the Oilers in Houston — at least one ahead of the Redskins and two ahead of the Eagles.

Now the Giants have to worry about quarterback Phil Simms, who was forced to the sideline with an injured throwing shoulder in the third quarter, and the aftermath of 13-year veteran Harry Carson say-

ing publicly Sunday that he is sick of the team and may resume his career elsewhere instead of retiring as he has announced he would.

"I thought it would be very tough for them to come in and beat us today," Simms said. "But I couldn't have predicted all the things that happened, either."

Eagle wide receiver Cris Carter tied the game, 17-17, by recovering teammate Keith Jackson's fumble into the end zone for a touchdown late in the fourth quarter. Simms and the Giants certainly couldn't figure a good defensive play by safety Terry Kinard to knock the ball out of Jackson's hands would result in a touchdown. But that's what happened.

Nor did the Giants figure they would have to play the fourth quarter without Simms, who was injured when he was dumped on his right shoulder by Reggie White after an incomplete pass.

Simms completed 17 of 28 passes for 253 yards and two touchdowns. His replacement, Jeff Hostetler, threw two interceptions, including one that created Zendejas' field goal attempt.

The second interception, made

by safety Terry Hoage, gave Philadelphia the ball at the Giant 41.

Quarterback Randall Cunningham passed to running back Michael Haddix for 12 yards, ran 12 more yards, then handed off to Keith Byars and Haddix on successive plays to set up Zendejas.

The Eagles appreciated the double blind luck, then realized they are in control. "Now, we believe we can beat anybody," White said. "We have to be considered the team to beat in the division now."

The Giants, on the other hand, are on the edge of turmoil as well as missing the playoffs. Simms doesn't know how long he'll be out, although it's not expected to be long. Carson, after being put on injured reserve without his knowledge, is out for four weeks and indicated he doubts he'll be playing for New York again. Taylor has bruised ribs and running back Joe Morris (24 carries, 55 yards) has as many plays for losses as he does for gains.

Elsewhere:

Saints 41, Broncos 0: In New Orleans, Bobby Hebert threw three touchdown passes, two to Eric Martin, as the Saints handed Denver its worst shutout defeat since Oakland ripped the Broncos, 51-0, in 1967. The 43-victory margin was the biggest in NFL history, eclipsing the 38-0 shoutout of Atlanta last year.

It's embarrassing to get beat 42-0," said Dan Reeves, the Denver coach. "I'm embarrassed personally. I'm embarrassed for our organization."

Falcons 12, Raiders 6: In Los Angeles, John Settle dove into the end zone from a yard out with 4:07 left to give Atlanta its victory. The Falcons, 27th in the league in total defense, limited the Raiders to a pair of Chris Bahr field goals.

Rookie linebacker Andruy Bruce, the top pick in the draft last spring, had two sacks and an interception in leading Atlanta to its third victory in four games.

Patriots 6, Dolphins 3: In Miami, Jason Staurovsky kicked field goals of 22 and 34 yards as New England won its fourth straight. Miami's Tony Franklin, a former Patriot, missed three field goals, including a 23-yarder with seven minutes left. It was Franklin's first miss from 30 yards or less since 1985.

Chargers 38, Rams 24: In Anaheim, California, Anthony Miller returned a kickoff 93 yards for a touchdown and Mark Malone came off the bench to engineer a pair of fourth-quarter scoring drives that put Los Angeles past the Rams. Los Angeles lost its third consecutive game to fall two games behind first-place New Orleans in the NFC West. (WP, UPI, AP)

Sabatini Downs Shriver In a Straight-Sets Final

By Robin Finn

NEW YORK — She predicted victory all week and on Sunday she got it. Gabriela Sabatini, the tough and male Argentinean with the most furious temperament in her profession, defeated Pam Shriver, 7-5, 6-2, 6-2, to win the Virginia Sims Championship here.

The 18-year-old Sabatini, the only player to twice defeat top-ranked Steffi Graf this year, established herself as a player who may be ready to challenge the West German for the No. 1 ranking.

"My goal is to be No. 1, but I'm not in any hurry," Sabatini said. Sabatini said she had honored her mental discipline. "To be tough mentally is the biggest thing of all," she said. "Steffi is the best at that, but it's what I am learning to do. Before the match, I had a feeling I was going to win in three sets."

The finalists strode in with outlooks as disparate as their playing styles. The gregarious Shriver smiled for the cameras and crowd, basking in her first trip to the final of a major event in a decade. The stiff-legged Sabatini scowled, her

eyes downcast and her emotions in reserve.

At the end of the 2-hour-20-minute, best-of-five match, their expressions were reversed. Sabatini was flashing a smile. The 26-year-old Shriver unwrapped the towel she had wound around her head, her features drooped.

"I was prepared to play a strong match," said Shriver, who beat Graf in Saturday's semifinal and then defended her doubles title with Martina Navratilova. "But Gabriela really played a strong match."

For both players, this was the best week yet in quite distinct careers. The fact that binds them, the fact that in 1988 they were the only players to defeat Graf, lent their presence in the final a special significance.

Shriver had toiled 10 years since her last final in a major event, the 1978 U.S. Open, where she lost to Chris Evert. Sabatini is clearly a star on the rise, whose game, like Graf's, is mature beyond her years. She went to the finals of the U.S. Open and the Olympics this fall, and in each case was stopped by Graf. "I was hoping to play her here," said Sabatini. "I know she is my big rival in the future."



Gabriela Sabatini: "My goal is to be No. 1, but I'm not in any hurry."

Notre Dame Gets Needle for USC

The Associated Press

SOUTH BEND, Indiana — The Notre Dame football team was to be vaccinated against measles and influenza Monday in preparation for this week's road game against Southern California.

California health officials say 30 cases of measles, including that of starting quarterback Rodney Peete, have been reported on the USC campus.

"We will be inoculated on Monday," said Lou Holtz, coach of top-ranked Notre Dame, after Saturday's 21-3 victory over Penn State. "I haven't told them yet, because they don't like needles and I didn't want to spoil their weekend."

Dr. George Spain, the St. Joseph County health officer, said Friday that his office would offer measles vaccinations to Notre Dame fans planning to travel for the game.

Said Holtz: "The good news is that coaches over 40 don't need them. That's why I approved the shots — I hate a needle."

SCOREBOARD

Football

Table with columns for U.S. College Standings, NFL Standings, and NBA Standings. Includes team names and scores.

Basketball

Table with columns for U.S. College Standings, NFL Standings, and NBA Standings. Includes team names and scores.

A 'Guru' Spreads the Gospel of Steroids

By Peter Alfano

With Michael Janofsky

NEW YORK — To law-enforcement officials Dan Duchaine is a drug pusher whose product is anabolic steroids. In the medical community, he's regarded as a snake-oil salesman, promoting the use of dubious substances that may pose health hazards.

But among body builders, Duchaine is the guru who is believed to know more about steroids than anyone in the field of sports medicine. "Hopefully, I'm a guiding light," said Duchaine, who has been a leading advocate and supplier of steroids, as well as a user and counselor to others.

"Years ago, I asked all sorts of questions about steroids," said Duchaine, a 36-year-old Californian who believes steroids are perfectly safe in moderate and supervised doses.

"Then I got the reputation for knowing a lot about them. I'm the only person to combine technical information from research study, anecdotal information from around the world and hands-on experience with human lab rats, including myself. I am the expert in the country by default."

Dr. Robert Voy, the chief medical officer of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said Duchaine was probably right. "He knows more about steroids than I do," Voy said. "But since 1985, steroids were first used more than 30 years ago by body builders, there has been relatively little research done by the medical community that proves people risk serious health problems using the drugs in so-called safe doses."

Most doctors say there are risks, including cancer, heart disease, liver malfunction, hypertension and, in some people, overly aggressive behavior.

Even Duchaine agrees that the drugs can be dangerous when they are abused. But he has disdain for the medical community, which he accuses of using scare tactics when it should be withholding judgment until more research on steroid use is done.

A former body builder who majored in theater at Boston University, Duchaine prefers the title "steroids consultant." But he was indicted in May 1986 as part of a steroids-trafficking ring operating in southern California. He pleaded guilty to one count of defrauding the federal government and one count of interstate sale of steroids, and is awaiting sentencing.

He began using steroids in the 1970s when he entered body-building contests in Maine, where he was born and raised.

He became a cult hero after he wrote "The Underground Steroid Handbook," an 18-page pamphlet, eight years ago. The book, focusing on body builders who used the drugs for competition, defines the different types of steroids and explains what they look like, what they should cost, where to get them and how to use them safely.

The book can be found in the files of Voy and Donald Catlin of UCLA, who does most of the drug tests for the USOC and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, but neither Voy nor Catlin has ever met or spoken to Duchaine. Although the book's tone is irreverent and glib, Voy calls it "a fabulous pharmacological text."

Winnipeg And B.C. in CFL Final

The Associated Press

EDMONTON, Alberta — Matt Dunigan threw three scoring passes and ran for another TD as the British Columbia Lions maulled the Edmonton Eskimos, 37-19, in Sunday's Western Division final of the Canadian Football League playoffs.

In next Sunday's Grey Cup game for the league title in Ottawa, the Lions will meet the Winnipeg Blue Bombers, who upset Toronto, 27-11, for the Eastern Division crown.

Dunigan passed to Tony Cherry for 73 yards in the first quarter and connected with David Williams for 6 yards and Eric Streuter for 18 in the final period; he also scored on a three-yard run.

In Toronto, defensive back Rod Hill blocked a punt, then ran it back for a touchdown to give Winnipeg its victory over the Argonauts in a rain-soaked game.

Toronto, with a 14-4 record, was the league's best team this season. But quarterback Gilbert Rennie, amid driving wind and rain, was unable to move the ball against a determined Winnipeg defense.

Hill and Tony Johns scored the winners' touchdowns, while Trevor Kennerd had four field goals and Bob Camerou punted a single.

Dr. Robert Voy, the chief medical officer of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said Duchaine 'knows more than I do.'

The sophisticated drug tests administered by the IOC, the USOC and other sports organizations, so in the view of the sports establishment, he is helping athletes cheat.

He also finds drugs that athletes might benefit from but that are not yet known as performance enhancers. For example, he recently heard about a substance he called clenbuterol, which is said to be used in Europe on farm animals being raised for food. "The drug increases fast-twitch-muscle fibers by 13 percent and decreases fat stores by 20 percent," Duchaine said. "It makes the animal leaner with less fat."

In theory, he says, clenbuterol might have the same effect on body builders and athletes that steroids do. The drug, he said, is also not on the IOC's list of banned substances.

Duchaine learned about the drug in an article published in The Times of London. He said he has since found out how to obtain some and plans to experiment on himself — but, he emphasized, not until he has researched it thoroughly. "I read before I swallow," he said.

And where does he do his reading? In the UCLA biomedical library, where Catlin does his research — the fox and the hound, sharing the same resources for different purposes.

His work on steroids is based mostly on anecdotal information provided by body builders over several years at Gold's Gym, which is now in Venice Beach, California, as well as on his own experiences using the drugs.

Duchaine said he has earned the confidence of body builders, and knows when they lie to him about how they are using the drugs.

He started his research at Gold's Gym by asking general questions of body builders. In time, he gathered enough information to begin drawing some conclusions about how steroids work. He supplemented this knowledge with textbook study.

Duchaine reached a different conclusion about the use of steroids than was held by the medical profession. He studied body builders who used steroids in conservative amounts and appeared to be healthy, with a general feeling of well-being.

Outlook Good For Bird After Heel Surgery

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Larry Bird, the star forward of the Boston Celtics, is expected to be released from New England Baptist Hospital this week after undergoing a 90-minute operation to remove heel-bone spurs that had been irritating his Achilles' tendons.

Dr. Arnold Scheller said that Saturday's surgery had been "very successful," adding that no tendon degeneration was found — something for which there would be no treatment and which would have limited Bird's National Basketball Association career.

The Celtic team physician said Bird would wear fixed casts for six weeks and removable casts for the following month and a half; he should be back in action a month later.

In the six games he played this season, Bird had just one offensive rebound and his 47 percent field goal percentage was the lowest among Boston's starters.

Radicals in Korea

Radicals in Korea called for a new attack that would bring down the U.S. military presence in the peninsula, who also

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Armed forces in Peru

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